

TO BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A YOUNG MAN, aged Twenty-Eight, who has been seven years in the Counting-house of a West-End House, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Satisfactory Character.—Address X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A facile and forcible WRITER, systematically trained to Journalism, and of classical References, will shortly be open to an ENGAGEMENT as Editor, or Sub-Editor and Reporter.—Address JOURNALIST, Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., Newspaper Press Directory Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S Descriptive and Priced LIST, with practical Instructions for Tank Management, 122 pages and 101 engravings, post free for 21 stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

GUSH & FERGUSON, Artists and Photographers, beg respectfully to invite the NOBILITY and GENTRY to view their First-Class Portraits in Oil and Water-Colours. Gallery, 179, Regent-street, W.

PARIS.—LONDON TO PARIS DAILY.—SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE DAILY, except Sunday, from Victoria and London Bridge, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, via Newhaven and Dieppe. First-class, 28s.; Second-class, 20s. Return Tickets, available for one year, 45s. and 35s. respectively. Second-class, 30s. A Steward's Fee of 1s. and 6d. respectively is also charged on board. Passports and Visas for Paris may be had of the respective Agents at Newhaven. Luggage booked through from London to Paris, or for Tickets or further information apply at the London Bridge and Victoria Terminal; 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 4, Arthur-street East, London Bridge; or at any of the Stations on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway.

CLARKINGTON'S CELEBRATED ALBUM PORTRAITS, or CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for One Guinea; extra Copies, 12s. per Dozen. Taken Daily.—SPECIALIST, 26, Regent-street. Every style of Photographic Portraiture carefully executed.

PORTRAITS.—The London Stereoscopic Company, having just secured the services of a most eminent Foreign Artist, respectfully request all persons contemplating having their PORTRAITS TAKEN to honour them with a visit simply to inspect their new specimens.—54, Chapsell-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART.—The London Stereoscopic Company are now prepared to copy the above in a style far surpassing any ever yet produced. Specimens can be seen at 54, Chapsell-street, two doors west of Bow Church. Pictures can be produced on one plate as large as 34 in. by 46. Choice Miniatures also taken from Family Portraits, &c., in a most superior style.

DOUBLE-REFRACTING SPAR.—MR. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, W.C., has RECEIVED some beautiful SPECIMENS, which he is enabled to offer at a reduced price. He has greatly improved his Elementary Collections of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils, to illustrate Geology and Mineralogy. These can be had at 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. to 100 guineas each. Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. Tennant.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED TO 76, CHARL wood-street, Belgrave-road, S.W., continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings. —THE INTRODUCTION TO GRAMMAR on the TRUE BASIS, with Relation to Logic and Rhetoric; price 1s., of all Booksellers.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The TRIUMPHANT MEETING OF HAVELOCK, OUTRAM and COLIN CAMPBELL, surrounded by their Brave Companions in Arms, ON VIEW, at HAYWARD & LEGGATTS, 79, Cornhill.—Admission Free, by private Address Card.

PICTURES.—CITY AUTUMN EXHIBITION, including nearly 300 Pictures, contributed direct from the Artists expressly for this occasion, is NOW OPEN, at HAYWARD & LEGGATTS GALLERY, Entrance at 79, Cornhill.—Admission Free, by private Address Card, or on payment of 6d. each, including Catalogue.

TO MICROSCOPISTS.—A number of interesting MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS, neatly mounted, FOR SALE, at 7s. per Dozen.—A List will be sent on application to J. W. WATSON, Ackworth School, near Pontefract.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.—The following to be had, in sets, of J. T. NORMAN, 179, City-road, London, E.C.:—

- 2 dozen Fossil Dicotyledons, at 15s.; or 1 dozen, 8s.
- 1 dozen Spicules of Gorgonia, at 2s.
- 1 dozen Spicules and Gemmules of Sponge, 9s.
- Or 1 dozen of each, in a box, for 1 guinea.

For the Objects, see *Athenæum* for October 6.

Persons living in the Country can have any number of Objects to select from, on giving a satisfactory Town Reference.

STORMS AND BAROMETERS.—The Board of Trade and Royal National Life-Boat Institution have adopted Messrs. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S PATENT BAROMETER as being the best for the sea-coast, and have appointed them Special Makers of these instruments. Sketch and prices post free.—1, Hatton-garden, and Cornhill, London, E.C.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—The Leicester Old-Book PRICE LIST, gratis and post-free.—Address GEO. FIMMIST, Bookseller, 58, High-street, Leicester.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND or PHONOGRAPHY.—A thorough knowledge of this Art guaranteed by Mr. F. PITMAN, in one course of lessons, for 1 guinea, by post or personally; or in Mr. Pitman's Classes, 7s. 6d. F. Pitman, 30, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

MR. J. G. BARRABLE, PHOTOGRAPHER.—FIRST-CLASS PORTRAITS on Paper for Half-a-Crown. SIX PORTRAITS for 10s. 6d. will go by Post. WHEN the 6d. MINIATURE in Ovals, a perfect Photograph on Paper, tinted by Miniature-Painters of acknowledged talent—a delicate process, which, without altering the unerring truth of the sun's pencil, gives the charm of colour and reality of life. 344, REGENT-STREET.—Entrance, round the corner.

BLIND CROSSING THE FALLS.—Stereoscopic Photograph, 18 stamps.—54, Chapsell-street.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?—Is a thought often occurring to Literary Men, Public Characters, and Persons of Benevolent Intentions.—An immediate Answer to the inquiry may be obtained on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 12, Mark-lane, London, E. R. is enabled to execute every description of Printing on very advantageous terms, his Office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of Types, Steam-Printing Machines, and Hydraulic Presses, and every modern improvement in the Printing Art. A Specimen-Book of Types, and Information for Authors, sent on application by RICHARD BARRETT, 12, Mark-lane, London.

W. T. COOPER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 26, OXFORD-STREET, W. Competent Assistants only are engaged, no Apprentices being employed.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET, Taken Daily. "Mr. Mayall stands pre-eminent in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth manner, rapidity of finish, and fidelity to the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH SPA. HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private Residence. Terms—Patients, from 3 guineas; Visitors, from 1 guinea, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITTERBERG, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, near RICHMOND, Surrey.—This Establishment is NOW OPEN for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS, under the superintendence of the present Proprietor, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.D. D. Edin., Author of "Hydrotherapy," or "Hydrotherapy Manual," and edit. John Churchill, New Burlington-street.—THE TURKISH BATH on the Premises, under Dr. Lane's medical direction.

SPECIALITÉ DE GLACES FRANÇAISES et BELGES.—THOMAS & CO., PLATE-GLASS FACTORS and PAINTERS, 10, SOUTH-GATE & BARRETT, and other ORNAMENTAL FRAMES, CORNICES, GIRANDOLLES, &c., from the latest Designs. GUARANTEED PAINTINGS by Modern and Old Masters always ON SALE. Old Paintings carefully restored.—386, EUSTON-ROAD, opposite Fitzroy-square.

BANK OF DEPOSIT (established A.D. 1844), 3, Pall Mall East, London.—Capital Stock, 100,000. Parties desirous of investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security. Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice. The Interest is payable in January and July. Forms for opening Accounts and for application. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

BOOKBINDING.—BOOKBINDING executed in the MONASTIC RENAISSANCE, GROTTO, and ILLUMINATED, in every style of superior finish, by English and Foreign workmen.—JOSEPH ZACHAROW, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, Dryden-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

THE LAST COPIES OF ROBERTS'S HOLY LAND, Egypt, &c., will be SOLD BY AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOUTHGATE & BARRETT.—Particulars of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, W.C.

THE LAST COPIES OF THE GRAMMAR OF ORNAMENT, by OWEN JONES, will be SOLD BY AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOUTHGATE & BARRETT.—Particulars of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, W.C.

THE LAST COPIES OF THE TREASURY OF ORNAMENTAL ART, South Kensington Museum, by BEDFORD & ROBINSON, will be SOLD BY AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOUTHGATE & BARRETT.—Particulars of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, W.C.

THE LAST COPIES OF THE ART-TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, by WARING & BEDFORD, A.D. 1841, will be SOLD BY AUCTION shortly by Messrs. SOUTHGATE & BARRETT.—Particulars of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, W.C.

BRITISH SHELLS.—MR. R. DAMON, of WEYMOUTH, supplies single specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogue sent for 4d. FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock, from every Formation.—Geological Collections at prices ranging from 8s. to 50s. Catalogue of British Shells, new Edition, 8s. 1s. Labels for ditto, 3s. 6d. See Printed List sent with above.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a correct copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours, with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, 7s. 6d. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all Persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Heraldic College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 2s. 6d., post free.—P. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanical Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 3s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c. Engraved in the Best Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall Marked). Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P.O. Order the sizes will be sent to select from. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

MODEL DRAWING-ROOM STEREO. SCOPE.—SWAN'S REGISTERED CLAIRVOYANT STEREOSCOPE. Decidedly the best that have yet been manufactured.—*Photographic Notes*, March, 1860. Price, in highly-finished walnut, and lined with rich silk velvet, 30s. (including Case to match, fitted up to hold 100 Stereographs, in addition to the Instrument). Prospectus post-free. A. W. BARNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.

BOOKS.—A SUPPLEMENT TO MILLER'S CATALOGUE OF CURIOUS, ENTERTAINING AND INTERESTING BOOKS FOR OCTOBER 1861 THIS DAY. To be had gratis and postage free for one postage-stamp. JOHN MILLER, 43, Chandos-street, Trafalgar-square.

CURE OF STAMMERING AND DEFECTIVE ARTICULATION.—MR. BELL, Professor of ELOCUTION, No. 15, Harrington-square, N.W. Fluency complete and permanent. Terms according to circumstances. Elocution and English literature. Members of Parliament, Clergymen, Barristers, &c. privately instructed in delivery. Families attended.

Just published, **CATALOGUE OF POPULAR AND CLASSICAL FRENCH BOOKS;**

CATALOGUE OF POPULAR AND CLASSICAL GERMAN BOOKS;

Are sent gratis on receipt of one postage-stamp. Dulau & Co. Foreign Booksellers, 97, Soho-square.

To be ready on November 15th.

ALMANACH DE GOTHA pour 1861. Orders to be sent to Dulau & Co. Foreign Booksellers, 97, Soho-square.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Trübner & Co., London. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Feap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

THE LIFE AND ACTIONS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. By the Ven. JOHN WILLIAMS, A.M., Archdeacon of Exeter. 8vo. cloth, price 1s. London: William Tegg, 12, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Chapsell-street, E.C.

Feap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

THE LIFE OF NELSON. By ROBERT SOUTHLEY, Esq., LL.D., with the Author's Last Corrections. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. London: William Tegg, 12, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Chapsell-street, E.C.

A MANUAL OF ILLUMINATION, by J. W. BRADLEY, B.A., with APPENDIX by T. GOODWIN, B.A., and Twelve Lithographic Illustrations, price 1s. Winsor & Newton, No. 28, Rathbone-place, W., and all Booksellers and Artists' Coloursmen.

ILLUMINATED by OWEN JONES and HENRY WARREN, PARADISE and THE PLEASANT, from the "Tale of the Book of Thomas Moore." The work will consist of 54 royal 4to. pages; and it is intended to form the most elegant and splendid gift-book for the ensuing season which has yet resulted from the Art of Chromo-Lithography. Price, bound in cloth, 5s. 2s. in calf, 12s. 6d. Subscribers' Names received by DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

MR. PAGE is instructed to SELL, or find a Partner in, a first-class BOOK-WORK and JOBBING BUSINESS, with an excellent Town and Country connection. From 1,500 to 2,000. Apply to Messrs. A. & C. Auctioneers and Agents to the Trade, 34, Coleman-street, E.C.

Sales by Auction Important Natural History Sale.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, October 25 and 26, instead of Tuesday and Wednesday, as previously advertised, FAIR of the COLLECTION of the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION MUSEUM, consisting of Horns, Animals, Shells, &c.—A Selection of the choice rarities from Lady Flook's Collection of Shells, including some of her Purchases from the Tankerville Collection.—A Collection of Minerals, Fossils and Shells belonging to the late Dr. Armstrong, including the large Cabinets in which they were contained.—a consignment from India of some magnificent Apophyllites and other Minerals, Emeralds, Scientific Library, &c. May be viewed on the day prior and mornings of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Modern Books, in Quires and Bound, including the Stock and Stereotype Plates of Messrs. P. D. HARDY & SONS, of Dublin.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 24 and 25, at half-past 12, a LARGE QUANTITY of MODERN BOOKS and the stereo plates, including the Stock and Stereotype Plates of Messrs. P. D. HARDY & SONS, of Dublin, consisting of many Juvenile Publications—Popular, Moral and Religious Works, by Charles Elphinstone and other Protestant Writers—Sunday School Tracts and Catechisms—Tracts on the Errors of Romanism—Works on the Inquisition, the Confessional, the Genius of Popery, &c.—80 Haverhill Communion Companion, 32mo., and the stereo plates—750 Meek on the Lord's Supper, 32mo.—175 Stowell on Tractarianism, 2 vols. 12mo.—100 Dimock on the Articles, 3 vols. 8vo.—500 Hasting's Sermons, 8vo.—7 Cobble Domestic Bible, 4to. morocco.—17 Portable Folio Family Bible, morocco.—25 Stroud's New Heart's Harmony of the Gospels, 4to. cloth, Bampton—180 Abernethy's Memoirs, 8vo.—674 Harry Harlow's Story of the Seven Thunders—Story of the Seven Thunders—A few Classical Books, in quires—A Collection of Architectural and Scientific Works, in cloth—Railway Volume, Novels, &c.—a few Lots of Stationery, comprising Morocco and Russia Leather Despatch Writing-Cases, Paperweights, &c.—several Thousand Gilt Rims and Clasp in various Designs for Church Services, &c.—and other Miscellaneous Articles. To be viewed and Catalogues had.

XUM

TO MEDICAL PUBLISHERS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKERS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the DUBLIN QUARTERLY JOURNAL of MEDICAL SCIENCE (Student's Number), to appear November 1, should be with the Publishers against the 25th inst.
M'Glashan & Gill, 55, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXVI. is published THIS DAY.

- Contents.
- I. THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.
 - II. DEACONESSES.
 - III. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
 - IV. WILLS AND WILLMAKING.
 - V. GEORGE ELIOT'S NOVELS.
 - VI. ARREST OF THE FIVE MEMBERS BY CHARLES I.
 - VII. IRON-SIDES AND WOODEN WALLS.
 - VIII. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.
- John Murray, Albemarle-street.

On the 1st of November will be published,
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. LXVI. NOVEMBER. Price 6s.

- Contents.
1. Modern Thought: its Progress and Consummation.
 2. The Disturbances in Syria.
 3. Leigh Hunt.
 4. Spanish Republics of South America.
 5. The Province of Logic: Sir William Hamilton.
 6. Lord Macanlay's Place in English Literature.
 7. American Humour.
 8. Revivals.
 9. The Martyrdom of Galileo.
 10. The Sicilian Game.
- Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.—No. XI. for NOVEMBER, will be published on SATURDAY, the 27th instant. Price One Shilling. With Two Illustrations.

- Contents.
- LAST WORDS. By OWEN MEREDITH. With an Illustration.
- FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. Chapter 31. Salmon Fishing in Norway. 32. The Goat and Compasses.
- "UNTO THIS LAST." IV.—Ad Valorem.
- WEATHER.
- ORATORY.
- ITALY'S RIVAL LIBERATORS.
- SENT TO HEAVEN.
- WORK.
- NEIGHBOURS.
- A ROUNDABOUT JOURNEY. With an Illustration. Notes of a Week's Holiday.
- Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXVIII, was published on SATURDAY last.

- Contents.
- I. RECENT GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES.
 - II. MEMOIRS OF THE MASTER OF SINCLAIR.
 - III. MAX MÜLLER'S ANCIENT SANSKRIT LITERATURE.
 - IV. GROTIUS AND THE SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.
 - V. THE CHURCHES OF THE HOLY LAND.
 - VI. THE GRAND REMONSTRANCE.
 - VII. SCOTCH COUNTY HISTORIES.
 - VIII. BRAIN DIFFICULTIES.
 - IX. THE UNITED STATES UNDER MR. BUCHANAN.
- London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

Just published, in 16mo. price 2s.
THE SIX MONTHS' SEASONS of the TROPICS. By JAMES LEES, Esq.
This Work is explanatory of the two summers and two winters in the year, in tropical countries.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH ILLUSTRATED BY TENNIEL.
On the 30th instant will be published, in 1 volume, fcap. 4to. price 21s. in ornamental covers; or 26s. bound in morocco by Hayday.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH. With Sixty-six Illustrations from original Drawings by JOHN TENNIEL, engraved on Wood by Daniel Brothers; and Five Initial Pages of Persian Design by T. Sulman, Jun., engraved on Wood by H. M. Woods.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THE AUTHORIZED ENGLISH TRANSLATION. On Friday next, in 1 vol. 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, and an entirely new set of Illustrations in Chromolithography, representing the most interesting objects described in the Work, from original drawings by Henry Noel Humphreys, price 18s. cloth.

THE SEA and its LIVING WONDERS. By DR. GEORGE HARTWIG. Translated by the Author from the Fourth German Edition.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

On Friday next will be published, in royal 8vo. with Photographic, Chromo-lithographic, and Xylographic Illustrations, in covers containing Two Medallions from the Antique, and with gilt edges, price 42s.

PÆDALUS; or, the Causes and Principles of the Excellence of Greek Sculpture. By EDWARD FALKNER, Member of the Academy of Bologna, and of the Archaeological Institutes of Rome and Berlin; Editor of the 'Museum of Classical Antiquities,' a New Edition of which, 2 vols. in 1, imperial 8vo. with numerous illustrations, price 48s. will be published on the same day.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

REVUE des DEUX MONDES for OCTOBER 15th, 1860, contains an Article on the VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT and the ENGLISH ARMY in GENERAL, by Mons. Alphonse Esquiros.

Annual Subscription £ 10 0
Six Monthly 1 8 0
Single Number (by post 4d. extra) 0 3 0

Bartholomew & Lowell, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

DR. WARDLAW'S THEOLOGY, REDUCED FROM 26s. to 21s.

In 3 vols. demy 8vo. cloth, price 21s.
WARDLAW'S SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY: a complete Course of Polemic Divinity. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; and all Booksellers.

HUGH MILLER.
Just published, in crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

A CHEAP EDITION OF
MY SCHOOLS and SCHOOLMASTERS. By HUGH MILLER.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

NEW WORK by PROFESSOR KELLAND.
In the press, and shortly will be published,
ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA for the USE of SCHOOLS.

By PHILIP KELLAND, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

Just published, in 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION to the HISTORY of FRENCH LITERATURE. By GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A.
Assistant-Master at Harrow School.

Uniform with the above, price 2s.
INTRODUCTION to the HISTORY of ENGLISH LITERATURE.

By Rev. ROBERT DENAUX, M.A.
Author of 'Class-book of English Prose.'
Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

Just published, price 2s.

NÉOLOGIE; or, the FRENCH of OUR TIMES. Being a Collection of more than Eleven Hundred Words, either entirely new or reformed, with full Explanations and Quotations from the best Modern French Authors.
Roland, Berners-street, W.; Hamilton, Adams & Co. Paternoster-row.

In 2 volumes, 8vo. price 24s.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES ON LOGIC.

Edited by the
Rev. H. L. MANSEL, B.D., LL.D.
Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, Oxford;

AND
JOHN VEITCH, M.A.
Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, St. Andrews.
The above completes Sir W. Hamilton's Courses of Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic. In 4 vols. price 48s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Complete in 4 volumes, price 21. 8s.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES ON METAPHYSICS AND LOGIC.

Edited by the
Rev. H. L. MANSEL, B.D., LL.D.
Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, Oxford;

AND
JOHN VEITCH, M.A.
Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, St. Andrews.
Each Course is sold separately: The Metaphysics in 2 vols. price 21s.; The Logic in 2 vols. price 24s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In 3 volumes, 8vo. price 21s.

LECTURES on the HISTORY of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND, FROM THE REFORMATION to the REVOLUTION SETTLEMENT.

By the late Rev. JOHN LEE, D.D., LL.D.
Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
With Notes and Appendices from the Author's Papers.

Edited by his Son, the Rev. WILLIAM LEE.
"They are so good, so thoroughly academic in tone, so full of research and wisdom and impartiality, whilst the style is so remarkable for its elegance and simplicity, that we are taught all the more deeply to regret the want of that elaborate work for which he had made collections... We feel that we can always rely on the accuracy of his knowledge and the sobriety of his opinions."
Times, Oct. 10.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Now ready, 8vo. with 10 Coloured Lithographs and 49 Woodcuts,

THE SURGICAL DISEASES of CHILDREN. By J. COOPER FORSTER, Assistant-Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Anatomy at, Guy's Hospital; and Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for Children.
London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

In a few days, 8vo. cloth,

A COMPLETE LATIN GRAMMAR. Second Edition, very much enlarged, and adapted for the Use of University Students.
By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D., late Fellow of Trinity College.

The enlarged Edition of the Latin Grammar has been prepared with the same object as the corresponding work on the Greek language. It is, however, especially designed to serve as a convenient handbook for those students who wish to acquire the habit of writing Latin; and with this view it is furnished with an Anti-Barbarus, with a discussion of the most important synonyms, and with a variety of information not generally contained in works of this description.
Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co. London: John W. Parker & Son.

VICTORIA BRIDGE, with ILLUSTRATIONS.—WINDHOLMSEA.—THE BUILDER of THIS DAY. price 4d., stamped 6d., contains:—The Victoria Bridge, Canada (with numerous illustrations);—Rampling;—Winchelsea and Rye—Fine View of Proposed Terrace, Harrow—Sheriff Bell on Architecture—Liverpool Museum and Library—Information from Abroad—Subways for Gas and Water Mains—Railway Extravagance—Restoration of Monuments—Recent Patents—Stained Glass—Importance of Sanitary Knowledge—School-building—Church-building—News—Provincial News—Competitions, &c.—Office: 1, York-street, Covent-garden and all Booksellers.

FRANKLIN.
IN AID OF THE FUND for a STATUE in HIS NATIVE TOWN.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.
THE FATE of FRANKLIN: in Verse.
By R. D. BLACKMORE, M.A.
of Exeter College, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple.
London: Robert Hardwicke, 193, Piccadilly.

18mo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.; roan 4s.
WALKER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. A New Edition. By R. A. DAVENPORT.

With KEY to CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION. 18mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.; roan, 5s.
London: William Tegg, 125, Fanciers-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side, E.C.

8vo. cloth, price 7s.
BLAIR'S (Rev. Hugh, D.D.) SERMONS, to which is prefixed the Life and Character of the Author.
By JAMES FINLAYSON, D.D., with a Portrait.
London: William Tegg, 125, Fanciers-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side, E.C.

Third Edition, just published, price 12s.; post free, 14 stamps.
ON DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EAR, arising from Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgic Headache.
By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Just ready, post 8vo. price 12s. 6d.

THE SIGNS and DISEASES of PREGNANCY. By T. H. TANNER, M.D., Assistant-Physician, for the Diseases of Women and Children, to King's College Hospital, &c.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Just published, price 1s.

ITALY—PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE: a Poem. By H. I. Dedicated to the Italian Trionvirate, Victor Emmanuel, Cavour and Garibaldi.
F. M. Harrison, 25, Pall Mall, London.

THE CHEYSANTHEMUM: its Cultivation in or near Large Towns; with a suitable Selection of Large and Pompon Varieties. By J. DALE, F.H.S., Gardener to the Middle Temple, Second Edition, revised. Price 6d.; post free, 7d.

THE CITY GARDEN, and its MANAGEMENT: with carefully-selected Lists of Trees, Shrubs, &c. suitable for Cultivation in Large Towns. By J. DALE, F.H.S. Price 6d.; post free, 7d.
F. M. Harrison, 25, Pall Mall, London.

Just published, post 8vo. cloth, price 3s.

A HANDBOOK of LATIN SYNTAX; with Short Exercises, for Use in Schools.
By W. H. HARRIS, B.A.
London: H. K. Lewis, University Bookseller, 15, Gower-street North; Bean & Son, Hoxton.

8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THE WILL, DIVINE and HUMAN. By THOMAS SOLLY, Lecturer on the English Language and Literature at the University of Berlin, late of Calcutta College, Cambridge.

A very valuable philosophical and theological work.... The subject is a difficult one, and Mr. Solly's discussion is marked by rare analytical power and logical precision. —*British Quarterly*.
"Contains much of valuable and original matter powerfully thought out." —*Gourmand*.
"The dissertations which occupy the second and third chapters of the first part of the first book, which treats on the subject of the human will in relation to nature, are of great value, and in our opinion establish the author's claim to rank among the highest class of English philosophical writers." —*Cristian Remembrancer*.

"It is in passages like these that the author skirts the bounds of human thought, and by ingenious analogy enables us to faintly apprehend higher faculties than our own." —*Press*.

"Mr. Solly's powers of analysis are of a high order, while his style is a model of perspicuity and force." —*Witness*.
Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co. London: Bell & Daldy.

THE SILVER CORD, a NEW SERIAL STORY, by SHIRLEY BROOKS, with ILLUSTRATIONS by JOHN TENNIEL, will be commenced on Saturday, Nov. 10, in

"ONCE A WEEK."

A Number is published every Saturday, price 3d., with numerous Illustrations by Millais, Leech, Tenniel, Charles Keene, H. K. Browne, and other eminent Artists. Also in Monthly Parts and Half-yearly Volumes.

Vols. I. and II. are published, price 7s. 6d. each.

Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

SIMPLE CATECHISMS and SIMPLE WORDS, price 9d. each, printed in a bold clear type, and strongly bound with leather backs.

Mrs. Gibbon's History of England. 13th Edition.
Mrs. Gibbon's History of France. 3rd Edition.
Mrs. Paul's Useful and Interesting Subjects in General. 10th Edition.

Miss Harrison's English Grammar. 3rd Edition.

Mrs. Paul's French Grammar.

Mrs. Paul's History of Rome. 2nd Edition.

Mrs. Paul's History of Greece. 2nd Edition.

Mrs. O'Brien's Natural History.

Mrs. Gibbon's Bible History.

Mrs. Gibbon's Geography. 3rd Edition, enlarged.

The best, because the most truly simple and elementary, that we have seen. —*Cristian Remembrancer*.
Keefe, Brothers, School Booksellers, General School Stationers, &c., 20, Aldersgate-street, London, supply every Aqueous for School and College use, on the most liberal terms.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

Cheaper Illustrated Edition, being the Eleventh.
**VESTIGES of the NATURAL HISTORY of
 CREATION.**

Post 8vo.

[Ready in a few days.]

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

New Editions of
FRESENIUS'S CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Edited by LLOYD BULLOCK.

QUALITATIVE. Fifth Edition. 8vo. cloth, 9s.

QUANTITATIVE. Third Edition. 8vo. cloth, 16s.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MANIPULATION.

Treating of the PRACTICE of the ART in its VARIOUS APPLICATIONS to NATURE.

With Fifty Illustrations on Wood. 12mo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

By LAKE PRICE, Photographer of the Royal Portraits taken at Windsor.

"Professional as well as amateur photographers will find in this volume the entirety of the instructions necessary to their art."—*Leader*.

"We have gone through the book with much care, and we believe there is not a point omitted which it was necessary to explain to the amateur. Mr. Lake Price writes with the enthusiasm of a master loving the art of his adoption; and many portions of his book may be read with pleasure, while the whole will be studied with unmistakable advantage."

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

PRINCIPLES of HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

With numerous Illustrations on Steel and Wood.

By WILLIAM CARPENTER, M.D. F.R.S. F.G.S.

Fifth Edition. 8vo. cloth, 29s.

By the same Author,

**PRINCIPLES of COMPARATIVE
 PHYSIOLOGY.**

Illustrated with 300 Engravings on Wood. Fourth Edition. 8vo. cloth, 24s.

A MANUAL of PHYSIOLOGY.

With numerous Illustrations on Steel and Wood. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

THE MICROSCOPE and its REVELATIONS.

With numerous Engravings on Wood. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

THE CHEMISTRY of WINE.

By J. C. MULDER, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Utrecht.

Edited by H. BENICE JONES, M.D. F.R.S.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

Contents.

On the Grapes—On the Fermentation of Grape Juice—On the Clearing of Wine—On the Cellaring of Wine—On the Diseases of Wine—On the Constituents of Wine—On the Amount of Alcohol in Wine—On the Colouring Matters in Wine—On the Fatty Matter in Wine—On the Free Acids in Wine—On the Albuminous Matter in Wine—On the Ammonia or Ammoniacal Salts in Wine—On the Sugar in Wine—On the Odoriferous Constituents of Wine—On the Analysis of Wine—On the Tests for different Wines—On the Adulteration of Wine—On Fruit Wines.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

ON ORGANIC POLARITY;

Showing a CONNEXION to EXIST between ORGANIC FORCES and ORDINARY POLAR FORCES.

By H. F. BAXTER, M.R.C.S.L.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

ELEMENTS of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;

Being an EXPERIMENTAL INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

By GOLDING BIRD, M.D. F.R.S.; and
 CHARLES BROOKE, F.R.S.

Fifth Edition, with numerous Engravings on Wood. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

THE FIRST STEP IN CHEMISTRY.

By ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S.
 Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Museum of Irish Industry.

Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

By the same Author,

**A MANUAL of QUALITATIVE
 ANALYSIS.**

Second Edition. Post 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Completion of Mayne's Lexicon.

AN EXPOSITORY LEXICON of the TERMS,

ANCIENT and MODERN,

In MEDICAL and GENERAL SCIENCE;

Including a COMPLETE MEDICAL and MEDICO-LEGAL VOCABULARY.

And presenting the correct Pronunciation, Derivation, Definition and Explanation of the Names, Analogues, Synonyms and Phrases (in English, Latin, Greek, French and German) employed in Science and connected with Medicine.

Part X. 5s.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

DEFECTS of SIGHT:

Their NATURE, CAUSES, PREVENTION and GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

By WHARTON JONES, F.R.S. F.R.C.S.
 Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery to University College Hospital.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

By the same Author,

**A CATECHISM of the MEDICINE and SUR-
 GERY of the EYE and EAR.**

For the Clinical Use of Hospital Students.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**A CATECHISM of the PHYSIOLOGY and
 PHILOSOPHY of BODY, SENSE and MIND.**

For Use in Schools and Colleges.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

15,000 Receipts and Processes.

The Third Edition, greatly enlarged, 1,350 pages, 8vo. cloth, 29s.

**THE CYCLOPÆDIA of PRACTICAL
 RECEIPTS,**

And COLLATERAL INFORMATION in the ARTS, PROFESSIONS, MANUFACTURES and TRADES.

By ARNOLD J. COOLEY.

From the City Article of the 'Times' Newspaper, March 12.

"Among recent commercial publications has been a Third Edition of 'The Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts,' by Mr. Arnold J. Cooley, an elaborate work, well known to persons engaged in Arts and Manufactures, as furnishing a condensation from time to time of the vast mass of additional information constantly obtained by the progress of experience in all industrial processes. It forms an essential supplement to the Pharmacopœias, and describes, not only the leading properties of the various substances converted to human use, but also the latest and most economical modes of manipulation, whether in the factory, the laboratory or the household. The present edition is stated to have been entirely re-written; and remarkable care seems to have been bestowed to render the explanation of each formula or process clear and worthy of confidence."

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street

NEW BOOKS.

This day is published, in 1 vol. price 10s. 6d.

THE TIN BOX:

A STORY OF THE LAST CENTURY.

"This is a story written in a course of old-fashioned letters, in which the style of the period is extremely well imitated; the contemporary events are touched on just as they would naturally be in the course of a real correspondence. The story is interesting; and there is a tone of good feeling and gentle piety which has a charm that grows on the reader as he proceeds."—*Athenæum*.

Just published, price 6s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ITALIAN REBEL.

By G. RICCIARDELLI.

Translated from the Italian.

"The Autobiography before us is possessed of a charming reality."—*Literary Gazette*.

Book for Examination Candidates.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

Being a Review of some of the Salient Points in its History. Designed for the Use of Examination Candidates. By HORACE MOULE, Author of 'Christian Oration in the First Five Centuries,' being the Hulsean Prize Essay for 1858.

With a Coloured Frontispiece, and numerous Illustrations on Wood by John Leach, price 10s. 6d.

A LITTLE TOUR IN IRELAND.

Being a VISIT to DUBLIN, GALWAY, CONNEMARA, ATHLONE, LIMERICK, KILLARNEY, GLENGARIFF, COBK, &c.

By an OXONIAN.

In 4 vols. royal 8vo. price 8s. 6d.

BRITISH SEA-WEEDS NATURE-PRINTED.

Containing 70 Coloured Nature-Prints, with Engraved Magnified Dissections of the whole Species described in the Volume. The Descriptions by WILLIAM G. JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK. Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY. The 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds' forms four handsome volumes in royal 8vo., consisting of 310 Plates, with the necessary Letter-press. The price of each vol. is 2s. 2d.

In 2 vols. royal 8vo. price 4s. 4d.

BRITISH FERNS NATURE-PRINTED.

The figures Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY. The Descriptions by THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S. The Work contains 123 Plates, and 500 pages of Letter-press, and is completed in Two Volumes, royal 8vo., uniform with the 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds.' The price of each volume is 2s. 2d.

This day is published, price 10s. 6d.; or separately, 1s. each.

MR. BRIGGS AND HIS DOINGS (FISHING).

A Series of Twelve Coloured Plates, enlarged from Mr. JOHN LEECH'S original Drawings from 'Punch.'

CONTENTS.

- Plate I.—Mr. Briggs contemplates a Day's Fishing.
- II.—Mr. Briggs manages his Punt himself.
- III.—Mr. Briggs Trice for a Perch.
- IV.—Mr. Briggs Catches a Jack.
- V.—Mr. Briggs Catches an Eel.
- VI. & VII.—Mr. Briggs goes out Fly-fishing.
- VIII.—XII.—Mr. Briggs goes Salmon-fishing.

With Eight Illustrations, price 2s. 6d.

THE CAREER, LAST VOYAGE, AND FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

By Captain SHERARD OSBORN.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. price 12s.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PLAYS OF SHAKSPEARE.

Especially adapted for Schools, Private Families and Young People.

By CHARLES KEAN, F.S.A.

Macbeth.
King Henry VIII.
The Winter's Tale.
Midsummer Night's Dream.
King Richard II.
The Tempest.

King Lear.
The Merchant of Venice.
King John.
Much Ado About Nothing.
Hamlet.
King Henry IV.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

DISCOVERY OF CARTHAGE.

In November, in 8vo. with numerous fine Illustrations, 21s.

CARTHAGE AND ITS REMAINS;

Being an ACCOUNT OF EXCAVATIONS and RESEARCHES on the SITE of the PHœNICIAN METROPOLIS and in other Adjacent Places.

Conducted under the auspices of Her Majesty's Government.

By the Rev. N. DAVIS.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

In November, in 1 vol. with Illustrations,

LITHIAKA:

GEMS and JEWELS: their HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, CHEMISTRY and ANALYSIS.

From the EARLIEST AGES down to the PRESENT TIME.

By MADAME DE BARRERA,

Author of 'Memoirs of Rachel.'

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

In November, in 8vo. Volume I. of

LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY,

From the MISSION of AUGUSTINE to the DEATH of HOWLEY.

By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D. Dean of Chichester.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

In November, 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits of Lord Auckland and Lady Auckland, from Original Family Paintings,

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM, FIRST LORD AUCKLAND:

Including Important and Interesting Letters of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Edmund Burke, Gibbon, Hume and Sheffield, Lord Loughborough, Lord North, Charles Fox, Storer, the witty Correspondent of George Selwyn, Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Carmarthen, Lord Malmesbury, Josiah Wedgwood, &c.

Edited by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the BISHOP of BATH and WELLS.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Shortly will be published, 8vo. with numerous Engravings and Maps, 21s.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES

Made during a RESIDENCE OF SEVEN YEARS in the LEVANT and in the Islands of MYTILENE and RHODES, and on the Coast of ASIA MINOR, &c.

By C. T. NEWTON, Esq.

Late British Vice-Consul at Mytilene, now Consul at Rome, Student of Christ Church, Oxford.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

In November, 3 vols. 8vo. with upwards of 14 beautiful Portraits from Original Miniatures and Oil Paintings,

THE

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. DELANY,

Attached to the Court of Her Majesty QUEEN CHARLOTTE, with her Correspondence with the most Distinguished Personages of Her Time. Presenting a Picture of the Court of England, and of Literary and Fashionable Society, from an Early Period of the Last Century nearly to its Close.

Edited by the Right Hon. LADY LLANOVER.

Among the Correspondence will be found Letters of Wesley, Dr. Young (Author of 'Night Thoughts'), Swift, &c.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

In November, 8vo. with Portraits,

THE GREATEST OF THE PLANTAGENETS: AN HISTORICAL MEMOIR.

By EDMUND CLIFFORD.

Few of our English writers have done justice to the high intellect and largeness of heart of King Edward the First, nor to the practical wisdom apparent in every act and decision of this great founder of the English Constitution.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.'S LIST OF FORTHCOMING WORKS.

Mr. Tennyson's May Queen. Choicely printed and Illustrated
from designs by the Hon. Mrs. R. Boyle. Crown 8vo. cloth, bevelled boards, 7s. 6d.; morocco extra, bound by Hayday, One Guinea.

A New Edition of the Choice Series of Choice Books. Illustrated
by C. W. Cope, R.A.; J. Creswick, R.A.; Edward Duncan; Birket Foster; J. C. Horsley, A.R.A.; George Hicks; R. Redgrave, R.A.; C. Stonehouse; F. Taylor; George Thomas; H. J. Townshend; E. H. Wehnert; Harrison Weir, &c.

Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy.
Campbell's Pleasures of Hope.
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.
Goldsmith's Deserter's Village.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.

Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard.
Keats' Eve of St. Agnes.
Milton's L'Allegro,
Wharton's Hamlet.
Wordsworth's Pastoral Poems.

Each, cloth extra, 5s.; morocco, 10s. 6d.

The Poetry of Nature. Selected and Illustrated with Thirty-six
Engravings by Harrison Weir. Small 4to. handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 12s.; morocco, 31s.

English and Scotch Ballads, &c. An extensive Collection. Designed
as a Complement to the Works of the British Poets, and embracing nearly all the Ancient and Traditional Ballads both of England and Scotland, in all the important varieties of form in which they are extant, with Notices of the kindred Ballads of other Nations. Edited by F. J. CHILDS. A New Edition, revised by the Editor. 5 vols. fcap. cloth, 3s. 6d. each, uniform with Bohn's Libraries.

The Forest Hymn. By W. C. Bryant. Illustrated. Small 4to.
cloth extra, 10s. 6d.

Poems and Pictures. A Collection of Poems, Songs and Ballads,
illustrated by eminent Artists. New Edition, in an entirely new and elegant binding, designed by R. Dudley. Crown 4to. price 11s.; morocco antique, 12s. 6d.

The Physical Geography and Meteorology of the Sea: based on
the Author's former Work. By Lieut. M. F. MAURY, Author of the 'Physical Geography of the Sea.' 8vo.

The Handy-book of Patent and Copyright Law, English and
FOREIGN, for the use of Inventors, Patentees, Authors and Publishers. Comprising the Law and Practice of Patents, the Law of Copyright of Designs, the Law of Literary Copyright. By JAMES FRASER, Esq. Post 8vo. cloth.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

The Babes in the Wood. Illustrated by Lady Waterford, coloured
in Fac-simile of the Original Drawings. Uniform with 'Child's Play.' Cloth, price 2s.

Fancy Tales, from the German. By J. S. Laurie, H.M. Inspector
of Schools, and OTTO STRIEDINGER. Illustrated by H. Sandercock. Super-royal 16mo. cloth.

The Boy's Own Book of Boats. By W. H. G. Kingston, Author
of 'Ernest Bracebridge,' &c. With numerous Illustrations by Edwin Weedon, engraved by W. J. Linton. Fcap. cloth, 5s.

Difficulties Overcome; or, Scenes in the Life of a Naturalist. By
Miss L. BRIGHTWELL, Author of 'Heroes of the Laboratory,' &c. With an Illustration. Fcap. cloth.

The Babes in the Basket: a Tale of the West Indian Insurrection.
With an Illustration. Fcap. cloth.

The Nursery Playmate. With Two Hundred Illustrations, beauti-
fully printed on thick paper. 4to. illustrated boards, price 5s.

The Seven Champions of Christendom. Re-written for Boys. By
W. H. G. KINGSTON, Author of 'Ernest Bracebridge,' 'Peter the Whaler,' &c. With Sixteen Illustrations. Square, cloth price 5s.

How to Make Miniature Pumps and a Fire-Engine: a Book for
Boys. With Seven Illustrations. Fcap. 1s.

The Children's Picture-Book of the Sagacity of Animals. With
numerous Illustrations by Harrison Weir. Super-royal 16mo. cloth.

The following Volumes of this delightful and popular Series are now ready, price 5s. each:—

Children's Picture-Book of Fables.

Children's Picture-Book of Country Scenes.

Children's Picture-Book of Quadrupeds.

Children's Picture-Book of Birds.

Children's Picture-Book of Good and Great Men.

Children's Picture-Book of English History.

Children's Bible Picture-Book.

The Home Treasury of Old Stories.

The Treasury of Pleasure-Books.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO. 47, Ludgate-hill.

A List of New Books.

I.
A JOURNEY into the BACK COUNTRY,
including an EXPLORATION of the VALLEY of the
MISSISSIPPI. By FREDERICK LAW OLMTSTED, Author
of 'Walks and Talks of a Farmer in England,' &c. 8vo. cloth,
5s. 6d.

II.
A HISTORY of COAL, COKE, COAL-
FIELDS, IRON, its ORES and PROCESSES of MANU-
FACTURE throughout Great Britain, France, Belgium, &c. By
W. FORDYCE, Author of 'The History of the County of Dur-
ham.' With numerous highly-finished Engravings on Steel and
Copper. Imperial 4to. half morocco, 21. 12s. 6d.

III.
THE PRAIRIE and OVERLAND TRA-
VELLER: a Companion for Emigrants, Traders, Tra-
vellers, Hunters, and Soldiers, traversing Great Plains and Prairies.
By Captain R. B. MARCEY. Illustrated. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
"This is a real, carefully executed collection of information
and experiences, the which every one who takes up will hardly
lay down until he has read from A to Z. It is not only valuable
to the special traveller, but fascinating to the general reader.
The author is as full of matter as any old sailor who has sailed
four times round the world."—*Albionian*.

IV.
WILD SPORTS in the SOUTH. By
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD. With Illustrations by
ENNINGS, FAIR, and others. Post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

V.
THE WOMAN in WHITE. By WILKIE
COLLINS, Esq. Author of 'The Dead Secret,' &c. Fifth
Edition. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

VI.
A New and Cheaper Edition of EL-FUREIDIS:
a Tale of Mount Lebanon and the Christian Settlements
in Syria. By MARIA S. CUMMINS. Author of 'The Lamp-
lighter.' Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.—Also, LIBRARY EDITION, Second
Thousand, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 10s. 6d.

VII.
THE COTTAGES of the ALPS; or, Life
and Manners in Switzerland. By the Author of 'Pessant
Life in Germany.' With Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

"Her instructive but not the less readable volumes before us
afford a tolerably complete view of the different parts of Switzer-
land in regard to their economical and constitutional interests. It
is a book that has been wanted of late years."—*Daily News*.

VIII.
ARCHAIA; or, Studies of the Cosmogony and
Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures. By Professor
DAWSON, Principal of McGill College, Canada. Post 8vo. cloth,
7s. 6d.

IX.
AN enlarged DICTIONARY of the ENG-
LISH LANGUAGE. By Dr. WORCESTER. 1 vol. royal
4to. 1,844 pages, with numerous Illustrations, 31s. 6d.

"The whole work is the most comprehensive and useful that I
have yet seen. It contains, in one volume, all that is necessary
in a work of reference. Instead of being compelled to consult one
Dictionary for the derivation and meaning of words in general,
another for scientific terms, and others for the Pronunciation of
Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, and modern geogra-
phical names, we find all these in your single and very handsome
4to. volume. I use the word handsome, because the type, the
printing, and the paper, all combine to make it equal to any work
that can be produced by our celebrated Clarendon Press in Oxford,
or by the best London printers."—*Dr. Bosworth*.

X.
LECTURES on the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
By the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, late U.S. Ambassador
at Constantinople. 8vo. cloth, 10s.

XI.
THE HISTORY of FRANCE. By PARKE
GODWIN. Vol. I.: Ancient Gaul. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

XII.
THE QUARTERLY INDEX to CURRENT
LITERATURE, by SAMPSON LOW; indexing under its
Subject every Book published in the English Language,—each
reference giving Size, Price, and Place of Publication; also Arti-
cles in Literature, Science, and Art, in the leading Literary Jour-
nals, and the Times Newspaper; showing at one reference what
has been written and published during the Quarter upon any
given Subject. Issued Quarterly, to Subscribers only. Subscrip-
tion, 4s. 6d. per annum. Post free. (First V.1. nearly ready.)

The First Year's Subscription entitles Subscribers to Numbers
I. to IV., for the whole of 1859, in one Alphabet.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.
47, Ludgate-hill.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST OF NEW WORKS

JUST PUBLISHED.

- I.
The AUTOBIOGRAPHY of a SEAMAN. By Thomas Earl of DUNDONALD, Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of the Fleet, &c. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. with Plans, &c.
- II.
VALENTINE DUVAL: an Autobiography. Edited by the AUTHOR of 'MARY POWELL.' Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- III.
GLADYS the REAPER. By the Author of 'Simplicity and FASCINATION.' 3 vols.
- IV.
The CORSAIR and his CONQUEROR: a Tour in Algeria. By HENRY E. POPE. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- V.
REDEMPTION DRAWETH NIGH; or, the Great Preparation. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- VI.
The SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE. By the Author of 'The SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE.' 3 vols. 21s.
- VII.
ANECDOTE BIOGRAPHY of ENGLISH WORTHIES, including Hoarh, Fusell, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Gainsborough and Turner. By JOHN TIMBS, F.R.S. Second Series, crown 8vo. with numerous Portraits, &c.
- VIII.
The FAMILY and SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By T. H. STAUNTON. 1 vol. strongly bound, 5s.
The features of this Geography are its Tabular arrangements, its Alphabetical Order, its ample Accounts of the various Productions and Manufactures of the whole World (a branch of education hitherto almost entirely neglected), its Biographical Notices, and its General Index.
- IX.
The LATTER DAYS of JERUSALEM and ROME as Revealed in the Apocalypse. By DOMINICK M'CAUSLAND, LL.D. Q.C. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- X.
CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY. By Francis BuckLAND, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Assistant-Surgeon and Life-Guards. Second Series. Small 8vo. with an Illustration, 6s.
- XI.
LIVES of the ITALIAN POETS. By the Rev. Dr. Stebbing. Third Edition, Re-written. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- XII.
The MOTHERS of GREAT MEN. By Mrs. Ellis. Second Edition. 1 vol. 5s.
- XIII.
The LIFE of Dr. HURD, BISHOP of WORCESTER; with Selections from his Correspondence and Common-Place Book. By the Rev. F. KILVERT, M.A., Author of 'The Literary Remains of Bishop Warburton.' 8vo. with Portrait, 12s.
- XIV.
LAMARTINE'S MEMOIRS of CELEBRATED CHARACTERS. New Edition. 1 vol. with Portrait of Nelson, &c.
- XV.
SPORTING in the HIMALAYA, with Notices of Customs and Countries from the Elephant Haunts of the Dehra Doon to the Bunchow Tracts in Eternal Snow. By R. W. H. DUNLOP, F.R.S. Post 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.
- XVI.
HERVEY'S HINTS to CHRISTIANS on the USE of the TONGUE. Crown 8vo. 6s.
- XVII.
GUIZOT'S MEMOIRS of MY OWN TIME. Vol. III. 8vo. 14s.
- XVIII.
ANDERSEN'S STORIES from the SANDHILLS of JUTLAND. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- XIX.
CHAPTERS on WIVES; being Sketches of Married Life. By Mrs. ELLIS. 1 vol. 5s.
- XX.
A LADY'S PILGRIMAGE to the HOLY LAND; or, the Oldest of the Old World. By SOPHIA MAY ECKLEY. Post 8vo. with a Frontispiece, 7s. 6d.
- XXI.
SAY and SEAL. By the Author of 'The Wide, Wide World.' Library Edition, crown 8vo. with Illustrations, 7s. 6d.
Cheap Popular Edition, with an Illustration, 2s. 6d.
- XXII.
HOW WE SPENT the AUTUMN of 1859; or, Wanderings in Brittany. By the AUTHORS of 'THE TIMELY RETREAT.' Post 8vo. with coloured Illustrations, 10s. 6d.
- XXIII.
THE REAL and the BEAU-IDEAL. By the Author of 'VISITING MY RELATIONS.' Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
- XXIV.
TOWN and FOREST. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- XXV.
ANECDOTE BIOGRAPHY of ENGLISH WORTHIES. By JOHN TIMBS, F.R.S. First Series, including the EARL OF CHATHAM and EDMUND BURKE. Crown 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 6s.
- XXVI.
The SEASON TICKET. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- XXVII.
The GORDIAN KNOT. By Shirley Brooks. With numerous Illustrations by John Tenniel. 10s. 6d.
- XXVIII.
An ARCTIC BOAT JOURNEY in the AUTUMN of 1854. By ISAAC HAYES. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Dr. NORTON SHAW. Small 8vo. with a Map, 5s.
- XXIX.
THE LIFE and LABOURS of SIR CHARLES BELL, K.C.H. F.R.S.S. L. & E. By AMÉDÉE PICHOT, M.D. Crown 8vo. 5s.
- XXX.
The GREAT TRIBULATION; or, Things Coming on the Earth. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. 12th Thousand. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- XXXI.
The DIARIES and CORRESPONDENCE of SIR GEORGE ROSE. Edited by the Hon. and Rev. LEYESON VERNON HARCOURT. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, 30s.
- XXXII.
SHAKESPEARE PAPERS. By the late Dr. Maginn. Second Edition, with his Biography. Crown 8vo. 5s.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, LONDON.

(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.'S LIST.

WORKS IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING.

NARRATIVE of the CANADIAN RED RIVER and ASSINNIBOINE and SASCATCHEWAN EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS. By HENRY YOUNG HIND, M.A. F.R.G.S., Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Trinity College, Toronto. With Maps, Geographical and Geological; and numerous Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY of ENGLAND, since the ACCESSION of GEORGE THE THIRD, 1760-1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, of the Middle Temple, Esq. C.B. Barrister-at-Law; Clerk-Assistant of the House of Commons. Vol. I. 8vo.

THE WIT and WISDOM of the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH: A Selection of the most Memorable Passages in his Writings and Conversation. 16mo. price 7s. 6d. [Now ready.]

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS, and LITERARY REMAINS of Mrs. PIOZZI (THRALE), Author of 'Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson.' Edited, with Notes, and some Account of her Life and Writings, by A. HAYWARD, Esq. Q.C. With a Portrait of Mrs. Piozzi, and an Engraving from a Picture by Hogarth. 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE SEA AND ITS LIVING WONDERS. By Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG. Translated by the Author; and embellished with Woodcuts, and a new series of Illustrations, from Designs by Henry Noel Humphreys. 8vo. price 18s. [On Friday next.]

THE LIFE and PROFESSIONAL SERVICES of Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR, Bart., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, &c.: an Autobiography. 1 vol. 8vo.

HORNE'S INTRODUCTION to the SCRIPTURES. Vol. II. *The Old Testament.* New Edition, edited by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Roden. 8vo.

A LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By the Rev. J. T. WHITE, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Founded on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself. Royal 8vo.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH. With Sixty-six Illustrations from original Drawings by JOHN TENNIEL, engraved on Wood by Dalziel Brothers; and five Initial Pages of Persian Design, by T. SULMAN, Jun., engraved on Wood by H. M. Woods. Fcap. 4to. price 21s. in ornamental covers; or 36s. bound in morocco by Hayday. [On the 30th inst.]

LYRA GERMANICA: Hymns for the Sundays and Chief Festivals of the Christian Year. Translated by CATHERINE WINKWORTH; and embellished with Woodcuts from Designs by John Leighton, F.S.A. Fcap. 4to. price 21s.

MY LIFE, and WHAT SHALL I DO WITH IT? A Question for Young Gentlemen. By an OLD MAID. Fcap. 8vo. [On Thursday next.]

POLITICAL BALLADS of the SEVENTEENTH and EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES, Annotated. By W. WALKER WILKINS. 2 vols. post 8vo.

FIRST and LAST: A POEM. Fcap. 8vo.

THE CHASE of the WILD RED DEER in the COUNTIES of DEVON and SOMERSET. By CHARLES PALK COLLYNS, Esq. With Illustrations. Square crown 8vo.

HALF-HOUR LECTURES on the HISTORY and PRACTICE of the FINE and ORNAMENTAL ARTS. By WILLIAM B. SCOTT, Head-Master of the Government School of Design, Newcastle; Author of 'Memoirs of David Scott, R.S.A.' &c. With 51 Woodcut Illustrations. Crown 8vo.

SECOND SERIES of USEFUL INFORMATION for ENGINEERS. By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, F.R.S., President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Crown 8vo. with Illustrations.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

"THE EAGLE'S NEST" in the VALLEY of SIXT; a Summer Home among the Alps: Followed by some Excursions among the Great Glaciers. By ALFRED WILLS, of the Middle Temple, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. With 12 Illustrations drawn on Stone by Hanhart, from Sketches and Photographs by Mrs. and Mr. Wills. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d. [Second Edition on Saturday next.]

THE LAKE REGIONS of CENTRAL AFRICA: A Picture of Exploration. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army; Fellow and Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society. Map and 34 Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

SEVEN YEARS' RESIDENCE in the GREAT DESERTS of NORTH AMERICA. By the ABBÉ DOMENECH, Author of 'Missionary Adventures in Texas and Mexico.' Map and 60 Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

SALMON-FISHING in CANADA. By a RESIDENT. Edited by Colonel Sir JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, K.C.L.S. F.R.G.S., 14th Regiment. Map and 40 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TWO MONTHS in the HIGHLANDS, ORCADIA, and SKYE. By CHARLES RICHARD WELD, Barrister-at-Law, Author of 'The Pyrenees, West and East,' &c. With 8 Illustrations. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

REMINISCENCES of an OLD SPORTSMAN. By Colonel J. P. HAMILTON, K.H., Author of 'Travels in the Interior of Columbia.' With 6 Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

MEMOIRS, JOURNAL, and CORRESPONDENCE of THOMAS MOORE. A New Edition for the People, abridged from the First Edition by the Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Complete in One Volume, with 8 Portraits and 2 Vignettes. Square crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart. By the Right Hon. Sir LAWRENCE PEEL. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

MEMOIRS of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, K.C.B. By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN. With Portrait and Plans. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

LORD MACAULAY'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS; comprising his Contributions to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, Articles contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* not included in his 'Critical and Historical Essays,' Biographies written for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Miscellaneous Poems and Inscriptions. With Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Macmillan & Co.'s

NEW LIST FOR THE SEASON.

I.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Second Volume is Now Ready, comprising Nos. 6-12, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d.

*Subscribers may obtain Cases for binding their Sets on application to their respective Booksellers.

II.

On the ORIGIN and SUCCESSION of LIFE on the EARTH.

By JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A. F.R.S. F.G.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and Bode Lecturer in the University of Cambridge, &c. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. [Immediately.]

III.

RAYS of SUNLIGHT for DARK DAYS:

A BOOK of SELECTIONS for the SUFFERING. Royal 32mo. elegantly printed. [Immediately.]

IV.

INTRODUCTION to the STUDY and USE of the PSALMS.

By the Rev. J. F. THURPP, Author of 'An Investigation into the Topography, &c. of Ancient Jerusalem,' &c. 8vo. [Immediately.]

V.

LIFE of DR. GEORGE WILSON, F.R.S.E., late Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh. With Portrait. 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

VI.

LIFE of EDWARD FORBES, the NATURALIST.

By GEORGE WILSON, M.D., late Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, and ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey. [In the press.]

VII.

THE PLATONIC DIALOGUES for ENGLISH READERS.

By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth extra, 14s. [Immediately.]

*SEE THE 'ATHENÆUM' OF OCTOBER 6.

VIII.

Mr. SIMEON'S STRAY NOTES on FISHING and NATURAL HISTORY.

With Illustrations. 7s. 6d.

"If it does not rival in popularity the celebrated 'White's Selborne,' it will not be because the book itself does not thoroughly deserve it. The collected notes of a lifetime apparently are set down, and experience follows after experience, anecdote and singular trait upon one another with wonderful rapidity, until the mind is almost satiated with a repetition of strange facts and good things."—*The Field*, July 22.

IX.

OUR YEAR.

By the AUTHOR of 'JOHN HALIFAX.' A Child's Book in Prose and Rhyme. With numerous Illustrations. 3s.

"Just the book we would wish to see in the hands of every child."—*English Churchman*.

X.

ARTIST and CRAFTSMAN: a Novel.

10s. 6d.

*SEE THE 'TIMES' REVIEW OF THIS BOOK, OCTOBER 10, 1860.

XI.

Mr. HENRY LUSHINGTON'S ACCOUNT of the ITALIAN WAR, 1848-9.

6s. 6d.

XII.

Mr. HENRY KINGSLEY'S RECOLLECTIONS of GEOFFREY HAMLYN.

Second Edition. 6s.

XIII.

Mr. WESTLAND MARSTON'S Novel, 'A LADY in her OWN RIGHT.'

10s. 6d.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

HURST & BLACKETT'S FORTHCOMING WORKS.

MEMOIRS of the COURTS and CABINETS of WILLIAM IV. and VICTORIA. From Original Family Documents. By the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM, K.G. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.

STUDIES FROM LIFE. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' &c. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

MEMOIRALS of ADMIRAL LORD GAMBIER, G.C.B., with Original Letters from Lords Chatbain, Nelson, Castlereagh, Mulgrave, Holland, &c. Edited, from Family Papers, by LADY CHATTERTON. 2 vols. 8vo. 22s.

BRITISH ARTISTS, from HOGARTH to TURNER. Being a Series of Biographical Sketches. By WALTER THORNHURST. 2 vols. 21s.

SIX YEARS of a TRAVELLER'S LIFE in WESTERN AFRICA. By FRANCISCO VALDEZ. 2 vols. with Map and Illustrations.

A SAUNTER THROUGH THE WEST-IND. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol.

THE ENGLISH SPORTSMAN IN THE WESTERN PRAIRIES. By the Hon. GRANTLEY BERKELEY. Royal 8vo. with Illustrations.

TWO YEARS in SWITZERLAND and ITALY. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols.

KATHERINE AND HER SISTERS. By LADY EMILY PONSOMBY, Author of 'The Discipline of Life,' &c. 3 vols.

THE HOUSE ON THE MOOR. By the Author of 'Margaret Maitland,' &c. 3 vols.

HIGH PLACES. By G. T. Lowth, Esq. Author of 'The Wanderer in Arabia.' 3 vols.

DAUNTON MANOR HOUSE. 3 v.

DARIEN. By Eliot Warburton. 5s. 6d. and illustrated, forming Vol. XIII. of HURST & BLACKETT'S Standard Library of CHEAP EDITIONS. [Nov. 1.]

ALSO, NOW READY,

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By J. C. JEFFERSON, Author of 'Novels and Novelists.' 2 vols. with Engravings. 21s.

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the AMOOR and the RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS on the CONFINES of INDIA and CHINA. By T. W. ATKINSON, F.R.G.S. Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. With 53 Illustrations and Map, 42s. bound.

From the *Edinburgh Review*, October.—"We must refer to Mr. Atkinson as one of the most intelligent and successful of the civilized travellers of our own day. By far the most important contribution to the history of these regions is to be found in Mr. Atkinson's recent publication on the Amoor—a work which derives equal interest from his well-stored portfolio and his pen."

THE VALLEY of a HUNDRED FIRES. By the Author of 'Margaret and Her Bridesmaids.' 3 vols.

TRAITS of CHARACTER; being TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' LITERARY and PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS. By A CONTEMPORARY. 2 v. 21s.

"The authoress of this work has had an extensive acquaintance among those who have been distinguished in the worlds of politics, art, literature, and fashion. Most people, we imagine, will like such volumes as these, which are pleasantly written, and contain a fair share of interesting gossip about interesting people."—*Literary Gazette*.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN in ITALY: Impressions of Life in the Roman States and Sardinia. By MRS. GRETTON. 2 vols. 21s.

A CRUISE in the PACIFIC, from the LOG of a NAVAL OFFICER. Edited by Captain FENTON AXLMER. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

"A highly interesting work, written in the spirit and with the style of a genuine sailor."—*Literary Gazette*.

MONEY. By Colin Kennaquhom, Esq. 3 vols.

"A really good novel."—*John Bull*. "Money" is cleverly written in parts, and the descriptions of society in Scotland are amusing."—*Athenæum*.

Routledge, Warne & Routledge's NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Routledge's Illustrated Volume for 1861. In fcap. 4to. price 31s. cloth, emblematically gilt, and gilt edges; or in morocco, gilt or antique, 31s. 6d. to 42s.

POEMS by ELIZA COOK. Illustrated with a Steel Portrait and Designs by John Gilbert, J. Wolf, Harrison Weir, J. D. Watson, &c. Elaborately engraved by Dalziel.

A New History of England.

In post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth extra, 850 pp.

HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the EARLIEST DATE to the PRESENT TIME. By the Rev. JAMES WHITE, Author of 'Landmarks of England and Greece,' 'The Eighteen Christian Centuries,' 'History of France,' &c.

This 'History of England,' in its 330 pages, comprises every striking incident in our chequered story that has had an endearing influence on our national career, as well as a critical analysis of the leading events, subdivided into sections, and a copious Historical Index for the use of Students.

Miss Bowman's New Book for Boys.

In fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth gilt.

THE BEAR-HUNTERS of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By the Author of 'The Boy Voyagers,' 'Esperanza,' 'Castaways,' 'The Young Exiles.' Illustrated by Zwecker.

Mary Howitt's New Book for Girls.

In fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth gilt.

LILLEASLEA; or, Lost and Found. By MARY HOWITT. Illustrated by Absolon.

A Companion Volume to Nursery Tales and Rhymes.

In imperial 16mo. price 5s. cloth gilt, 320 pp.

THE CHILD'S PICTURE STORY-BOOK. By various POPULAR AUTHORS. With Four Hundred Illustrations by John Gilbert, J. D. Watson, Harrison Weir, M. Conell, Harvey, &c. Engraved and Printed by Dalziel, in a very superior style, on fine paper.

Or, with the Plates fully Coloured, cloth, gilt edges, 9s.

By the Author of 'The Four Sisters.'

In square 16mo. price 1s. 6d. cloth.

ACCIDENTS of CHILDHOOD; or, Cautionary Stories for Headless Children. With Twenty Illustrations by J. D. Watson.

Superior Linen Book for Children.

In imperial 16mo. price 5s. 6d. cloth extra.

ROUTLEDGE'S EVERLASTING SPELLING and READING BOOK. With many Pictures. Printed in a first-class style, on fine linen.

Uniform in size and price, printed on linen.

AUNT MAJOR'S BOOK of NURSERY RHYMES. With One Hundred and Twenty Illustrations.

NEW EDITIONS.

STONEHENGE'S BRITISH RURAL SPORTS. The 11th Thousand, revised throughout. With the Addition of the New Coursing and Racing Rules. With many Illustrations. 1 thick fcap. 8vo. volume, 750 pp. half bound, 10s. 6d.

GREAT BATTLES of the BRITISH ARMY, from the Earliest Date to the Conclusion of the Russian War. 1 vol. post 8vo. with Illustrations, 5s.

EXTRAORDINARY MEN and WOMEN, their Early Days and After Life. By WILLIAM RUSSELL. 1 vol. large crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 5s.

AMERICAN POETS.

Price 2s. each, cloth gilt and gilt edges, with bevelled boards and Illustrations.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bryant. | 6. Lowell. |
| 2. Longfellow. | 10. Holmes. |
| 3. Saxe (Mrs.). | 11. Golden Legend. |
| 4. Willis. | 12. Poe and Dana. |
| 5. Whittier. | |

Also, uniform in price and size with the above:—

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| 7. Longfellow's Outre Mer, &c. |
| 8. Longfellow's Hyperion, &c. |
| 9. Campbell, Gray and Collins. |
| 12. Carpenter's Songs and Ballads. |

London: Farringdon-street.
New York: 56, Walker-street.

The H
Deri
most
Scho
Pape
Hist
grap
Have

"On o
the Sa
the his
gramm
story c
sense, t
of all
their f
combin
of their
valuabl
of obt
histori
view o
write v
they d
history
so forth
is the
Roman
seems
in his
some i
when s
vice of
We
tions
when I
an Iris
conditi
the co
Second
that t
misfor
their c
Richar
rence
and se
a feud
cenari
the ch
wages,
and th
massac
given
are ab
and, i
Mat
gresses
presen
ism e
when
half-a
each
pit th
of all.
reign
kings,
serious
respec
the g
spolia
ciliato
above
to be
Irish
this v
courts
his ov

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

LITERATURE

The History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern. Derived from our Ancient Annals, from the most Recent Researches of Eminent Irish Scholars and Antiquaries, from the State Papers, and from all the Resources of Irish History now available. With Copious Topographical and General Notes. By Martin Haverty, Esq. (Dublin, Duffy.)

"On our side is Virtue and Erin,—on theirs is the Saxon and Guilt," is a phrase to which the historian may object as vehemently as the grammarian; but it is all in vain! A good story of Ireland,—not written in a partisan sense, a book which should render the bigots of all parties ashamed of themselves and their foolish ancestors, and induce them to combine for the furtherance of the welfare of their common country,—would be an invaluable production. We despair, however, of obtaining such a boon. Hitherto, Irish historians have written from the point of view of prejudice. They take a device, and write up to it in a spirit of partizanship; or they divide a device between them, and abuse history accordingly. On my side is Virtue and so forth, writes an Orange Chronicle. On theirs is the Fiend and all wickedness, exclaims the Roman Catholic partizan. The present author seems to have adopted the entire motto; but, in his ignorance, he serves his adversaries, in some such manner as Mrs. Malaprop did, when she pressed the dictionary into the service of Sir Lucius O'Trigger.

We commence with Mr. Haverty's depositions against his countrymen, at the period when Pope Adrian, who had been educated by an Irish monk, from whom he had learnt the condition and wants of the country, authorized the conquest of the island under Henry the Second. At that time, the author assures us that the men of one province cared little what misfortune befell those of another, provided their own territory was safe. In the reign of Richard the First, their great prelate, St. Laurence O'Toole, stigmatized them as a foolish and senseless people. Had two Irish princes a feud, they invariably enlisted English mercenaries to fight it out for them; and, when the chiefs of such mercenaries demanded their wages, after bloody work accomplished, they and their men were often paid by a general massacre. Sometimes we find Irish hostages given for surety of future payment; but these are abandoned by their prince, to pay his debt, and, in addition, their own ransom.

Matters were not improved as time progressed. Under Henry the Third, says our present authority, so little cohesion or patriotism existed among the native princes that, when a chieftain died, "there were always half-a-dozen claimants for the chieftaincy in each territory; and it was only necessary to pit them against each other to secure the ruin of all." The same selfishness prevailed in the reign of the first Edward. The Irish lords, or kings, or chiefs, contemplated nothing more serious than the temporary liberation of their respective territories from a foreign yoke, or the gratification of enmity by some act of spoliation. Even during the wise and conciliatory policy of Sir John Wogan, under the above king, "Connaught and Ulster continued to be desolated by fearful discord among the Irish themselves." Parricide, so we learn from this writer, was resorted to at the old Irish courts. The King of Desmond was slain by his own son; and, in a more general way, the

O'Conors of Offaly were slaughtered by their countrymen, the O'Dempseys. Connaught continued under Edward the Second to be torn by discord; and civil wars raged in Thomond between the Mac Namaras and O'Briens, the chief of the latter being treacherously murdered by a gentleman of his own tribe. Even when Bruce entered Ireland as foe to the English, he was compelled to retire, from the utter inefficiency of the Irish to afford the support he naturally expected from them. They did nothing, save murder one another; but the author seems to find consolation in the idea that they "were far from being subdued!"

They, at all events, could not be benefited. Even the Irish prelates and heads of wealthy ecclesiastical communities would contribute little more material than verbal benedictions or curses to contending parties in the country. As for paying taxes to be levied for the general good, they almost raised an insurrection on being applied to; and, in the reign of Edward the Third, successfully claimed exemption, according to the clauses of Magna Charta! This is but one sample of the most savage selfishness,—a vice which not only prevailed among great conflicting parties, but between sections of the same party, and which made the O'Conors Don assail and slaughter the O'Conors Roe!—those "dark" and "red" gentlemen being cousins!

The first application, indeed, of all things with them, if we may credit Mr. Haverty, was made to evil purpose. The first notice of whisky is in connexion with a Leitrim chief of the fifteenth century, who, savage as a Red Indian, drank himself to death with it; and the first mention of a gun in Ireland is bound up with a story of its employment in the commission of a murder. It is a positive relief to come to an incident of the reign of Henry the Fifth, when Sir John Stanley, the Viceroy in Ireland, was killed by the poet Niall O'Higgin, who lampooned the thin-skinned Englishman to death, by withering satires, which only took five weeks to kill him!

Now and then the author wakes up to an idea that it is absolutely necessary to hint at some apology for the rascality of his principal actors. In Henry the Sixth's reign, Ormond was aided in ravaging Armagh and Monaghan by O'Neill, O'Hanlon and Mac Mahon. It was not creditable, but it was unavoidable! Sure, says their apologist, they "were driven to it either by necessity or private jealousy." Not a doubt of it; but an unselfish patriotism should have driven them from it.

As we contemplate this artist's limning, we are unable to say what Irish chief he paints in the most revolting colours. The O'Neills and the Mac Mahons, if they resembled his portraits of them, must have been most atrocious savages. The chief of the latter, in 1432, must have been a pleasant country gentleman of whom the Duke of Magenta may be proud. "This year Manus Mac Mahon committed frequent depredations on the English, and was in the habit of placing their heads on the stakes which inclosed his garden at Baile-na-Lurgan." Fancy Bayard or Duguesclin, old Talbot or young Edward of Woodstock treating, after this savage fashion, the remains of a dead enemy. They would have died first; but Mr. Haverty deeming it a capital frolic, proceeds to direct the curious to the exact spot where this odious spectacle was set up.

At the period in question, however, and still later, these chiefs were the rudest of men. When Shakespeare was at school, at Stratford-on-Avon, the O'Neills and Mac Mahons were only capable of making their marks. To write their

names was a feat beyond them. So were the manners of men with whom such feats were familiar, as Mr. Haverty innocently reveals to us. With him, the great O'Neill is the soul of honour, purity, piety, courtesy and gentleness, but we find him breaking every promise to which his honour was pledged, lying deliberately, "procuring the murder," as our author puts it, "of his own elder brother," seizing on his possessions, and, on one occasion, flinging the chief, Calvagh, into prison, and compelling the chieftain's wife (the stepmother of his own wife) to become his mistress. The character of this courageous brute has been "blackened by English historians," says Mr. Haverty, but who could speak worse of him than this historian does, who exhibits him as a violator, adulterer, liar and fratricide? He glosses over, it is true, these little foibles in the character of "the only strong man in Ireland," and sets against them the report of Campian, that "sitting at meat, before he put one morsel into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the daily alms, and send it namely to some beggar at his gate, saying, it was meet to serve Christ first."

Yet, in spite of the infamy which attached itself to Shane O'Neill's character, taking Mr. Haverty for our authority on that point, the Government put generous but foolish trust in his nephew, Hugh O'Neill, "a step which," says the author with an audible chuckle, "proved to be incautions on the part of the English authorities." Then ensue the usual treasons, not merely to the Queen, but to one another. Fugitives are surrendered by those in whom they had placed confidence; and the prisoners made by the English are so atrociously used in captivity that even Mr. Haverty admits of one of them, that he grew fat! He became, indeed, too corpulent to make his escape. *Le pauvre homme!*

Neither leniency nor severity seems to have produced much effect on the restless demagogues who would neither render Ireland happy themselves nor allow any other power to do so. The great Maguire conspiracy, under Charles the First, was consequently set in action, but again such course failed, through Irish treachery. "In an evil hour Hugh Mac Mahon revealed the project to one Owen O'Connolly," who for 500*l.* a year denounced the whole affair to the government. Another conspiracy, of course, followed, remarkable for the lying of Sir Phelim O'Neill, who deliberately exhibited a pretended authority from Charles the First to summon the people to arms, and solemnly swore that this was his commission signed by the King. The bloody massacres that followed are well known in history; but Mr. Haverty makes light of them. Resistance, he remarks, was punished by the Irish, *sometimes*, with little humanity, and he assigns as the admissible reason, that "they (the Irish) had little compassion for English settlers and undertakers." Men, women and children, whole families, perished in this inhuman way. And still treachery and dissension among themselves continued to prevail even when the conspirators were blessed by the Holy Father and personally directed by his priests. In 1643 Preston hated Owen Roe, Owen Roe despised Preston; the mendacious Sir Phelim O'Neill feared and execrated both his rivals, and the Nuncio Rinuccini was at his wits' end to make anything out of the envious men who detested each other quite as bitterly as they did their enemy. Even after the Battle of Benburb, when an attack on Dublin must have been successful, the so-called patriot leaders "were too much engaged with their own dis-

sensions to think of attacking the enemy. The two confederate camps were, in fact, armed against each other."

With the advent of Cromwell we have even more unfavourable developments of the Irish character revealed to us by Mr. Haverty. Of Owen O'Neill, "the leader of the old Irish," the author says:—"It was to him of little consequence to which of the contending parties he lent his temporary aid." At first he turned to the Royalists, but, disgusted by the hostility of his friends, he took service with the Parliamentarians! At this party the author flings very violent phrases, and so unaccustomed is he to humanity in Irish warfare, that when he notices the two severe proclamations made by Cromwell against intemperance and plundering on the part of the soldiers, he cannot, for the life of him, conjecture their motive, unless it were that Cromwell was desirous to cajole the peasantry into bringing provisions for sale to the English camp. As for Cromwell himself, the author seriously believes that the Protector was desirous of exterminating the whole Irish race by a general massacre! In proof of which he cites Clarendon, as in other cases he does Macaulay, when it suits him, and after pronouncing them untrustworthy when their testimony is not agreeable to his humour. In the latter case, his favourite phrase is—"The lying historians of the time;" and the phrase is still ringing in our ears when we meet with Mr. Haverty's assertion that King William conferred a pension on that arch-villain, Titus Oates. Now, if this author had really built up his huge history, as he boasts having done, "from all the resources of Irish history now available," he would have been able to show that the pension granted to Oates, by the concealed Roman Catholic King, Charles the Second, was never restored; but that, as we showed in our review of 'Narcissus Luttrell's Diary,' King William merely flung to the starving wretch an alms, so contemptible in the eyes of the recipient that he almost cursed the hand which tossed it to him in disgust.

That Mr. Haverty should speak of the success of the defence of Londonderry as being a matter for no surprise at all, and that he should especially revile Macaulay as a man who never missed an opportunity to revile the religion of the Irish, betrays at once his partizanship and his ignorance. We have heard even Roman Catholics, in Londonderry, speak with admiration of its defence; and the commonest school-boy now knows that Macaulay's view of the merits and the working of the religious system, which has the acquiescence of the majority of the Irish, is the subject of proud quotation in every Irish work in praise of Roman Catholicism. A similar illustration of the impudent one-sidedness of the author is manifested by his account of the Battle of the Boyne, which was won, he asserts, by foreign mercenaries.—"The English troops had very little share in the honours of the day."

Our historian's own private opinion would seem to be that the latter lost the battle; as to the adverse party, they would have been triumphant but for their mischances. They would have preserved Limerick, but for the contemptuous desertion of their allies, the French; and the Irish even then would doubtless have swept the sacred soil of the foe but for the old characteristic—the jealousies among the Irish leaders, which broke out into dissensions which did the work of the enemy. It is the same at Athlone; while Ginkell was all energy on the English side, "there was no one in the Irish camp whose authority was implicitly obeyed, and fatal jealousies and divisions prevailed." There was worse, treachery of the

basest sort; for the success of Ginkell was greatly facilitated by the intelligence of the two Irish officers who swam the river and betrayed to him the weak points on the side they professed to defend. It was nearly as bad at Aughrim, where Sarsfield and St. Ruth impeded rather than helped each other; but "it is the destiny of Ireland that her leaders cannot agree." When speaking of the rush of the Irish army from Aughrim, the chronicler gets into as great confusion as the retreating heroes, who, he says, were murdered by the English "in cold blood; but a thick misty rain coming on, and the night setting in, the pursuit was soon relinquished." An army cut down in pursuit is not murdered in cold blood.

The Parliament was as unpatriotic as the chiefs in arms. Protestant bishops, indeed, sitting therein, protested against all oppression; but generally Mr. Haverty pillories its "base subserviency, and the care of its members rather for their own families than for the interests of their country." When, in Anne's time, Ormond sent to England the Bill for preventing the further growth of Popery in Ireland, that the Great Seal might be affixed to it, although there were Irish members who disapproved of the Bill, "not one of them had the honour or manliness to raise his voice against it"; and henceforward the author, who has been floundering among anathemas against the Normans, then against the poor Saxons, and ultimately welding both into as hardly pummelled English, has now a new offender in the Irish Protestant. In spite of these, however, something might have been effected for Ireland, ill-governed as it undoubtedly was, and plundered by grants of English pensions derived from Irish revenue; but this something was never achieved, "fatal dissensions prevailed in the Catholic body, and retarded its progress."

We at length arrive at that period in the reign of George the Third, when the Irish Parliament was rendered almost entirely independent of England, and Irish patriots advocated an extension of liberty. What ensued? "The Parliament which was made free was venal, corrupt, and, unless reformed, worthless, and the popular leaders were in religion intolerant." The latter, not being Romanists, are sneered at; Grattan and Flood are as poor creatures as Dean Swift; and the Bishop of Derry (Hervey, Earl of Bristol), taking the extreme popular side, and advocating full Catholic emancipation, is caricatured for his eccentricity. After this we have fresh characteristics of Irish faith strongly depicted by Mr. Haverty, who tells us that Theobald Wolfe Tone, who, in 1795, had been saved from the gallows through the influence of his friends, on condition of his quitting the country and living quietly abroad, left Belfast ostensibly for America; but he repaired to France to induce the Government there to invade his native country. Poor fellow! how could he have acted otherwise? Mr. Haverty says in his behalf that he had promised his friends to take this grateful step; and, of course, his pledge was to be observed. The invasion came, the insurrection broke out, and Mr. Haverty is exceedingly angry with the Government at having rendered it abortive by its atrocious and successful measures, which caused a "premature explosion." As for its failure, it is satisfactorily accounted for. It was pre-eminently Protestant; neither the Papist religion nor the Celtic race had anything to do with it! The exceptions, perhaps, are in the case of the Irish spies, who betrayed the refugee leader to death, and of men of higher birth than the mere spies, who worked with the rebels, and took pay and pension from the Government for betraying them. It was not much

better with some of the leaders themselves. Arthur O'Connor bitterly hated young Emmet; and the other chiefs had no greater measure of love for each other. It was the old story—Ireland betrayed by the Irish, and nobody to blame but the Saxon.

Over the incidents of the Rebellion Mr. Haverty hurries, for very good reason. The incidents are often equally disgraceful to both sides; but even this writer cannot gloss away those fiendish scenes of drunken debauchery which lost to the rebels the battle of New Ross; and of cold-blooded slaughter when the Wexford insurgents murdered all the prisoners at Scullabogue, shooting or piking many, and locking "over a hundred" (as Mr. Haverty nicely and correctly makes it out) into a barn, set fire to the building, and destroyed the poor shrieking wretches by the most horrible of deaths. Very savage, no doubt, is the admission of the writer; but the mob of assassins had "each of them bitter injuries of their own to avenge"! The murder of the humane Lord O'Neill at Antrim is equally glossed over. He "received some wounds from the pikemen, which caused his death a few days after." Froissart does not more artistically disguise murder in his famous account of the death of young De Foix at the hands of his respectable sire! Ultimate success was looked for when Humbert came; but "both French and Irish were deceiving each other by vain promises"; and then followed the last scene, the Rebellion suppressed, the Union carried, and Ireland sold to England by Irishmen, whose names and fees are duly registered by this industrious chronicler.

Throughout this lengthened detail the bias of the author *blazes* over every page. He is an interested advocate, not a judge. Against acts of treachery he launches different judgments, according to the country of the traitor. Donnell O'Brien, entrusted with the care of Limerick, as King Henry's Baron, betrays his trust; and our author defends the act. Under Richard the First, Mac Tíre of Imokilly treacherously murdered the Norman Milo de Cogan; and our author has no censure for the act: he only urges that the Irish Prince had not invited the Norman to his house. Hugh Tyrrel carries off a huge brewing-pan from the clergy of Armagh, and Mr. Haverty rejoices in the "violent gripping pains" which punished the robber; but when O'Meyey steals behind the stooping Hugh de Lacy, and murders him with a blow from a battle-axe, the author only duly states by whom the assassin was instigated, and exultingly records how his country-people aided in his escape. When the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, on the Black Easter-Monday of 1209, swept down upon Cullen's Wood, and massacred three hundred innocent English, of all ages and both sexes, assembled there for recreation, Mr. Haverty makes the chuckling comment, that the new colonists did not seem to understand the actual state of society in Ireland! Four years later, we are told of a certain steward, Finn O'Brollaghan, being murdered by a poet, Murray O'Daly, who was exasperated, perhaps, at the idea of a bard being asked to pay taxes. The murderer had some difficulty in escaping, and our historian, therefore, calls him "unfortunate." For the crime he has no censure; but he evidently sets down as a capital joke the means taken by O'Daly to evade punishment by writing poems in praise of his pursuer and prosecutor!

Again, we meet Mr. Haverty complacently informing his readers how Hugh O'Connor, in 1217, was rescued from unjust dealing by the Earl Marshal,—and how the Irish Prince, when set free, summoned William de Marisco, son

of the Lord Justice, to a conference, made him prisoner there, slew one of his knights, and plundered and burned the market-place of Athlone. The author has nothing to say against it; but when, a few pages later, he describes the invitation sent by the English to Felim O'Connor to a meeting in the last-named town, he is glad Felim did not accept it; for, as he justly remarks, without being aware whose head he is smiting, "A conference was the usual mode with the unprincipled men of that time to get an enemy into their power."

In short, the offences of the Irish, when committed to the injury of each other or the damage of the English, are small matters when weighed against similar offences committed by the latter against the former. Even when the author details the alleged poisoning of the great Mac Murrough Kavanagh, and his equally illustrious and respectable "chief Brehon, O'Doran," at the hands of a certain damsel, the fact is simply registered,—the chronicler appears to think it no great matter. Whatever the men or the women may have been in their lives, they gave edifying evidences of repentance in their deaths, and surely that is compensation enough! What did it matter that Naghten O'Donnell, four centuries ago, was murdered at night by his two lively nephews? It is different when a prelate suffers. Thus, when Henry the Eighth was king, "Silken Thomas," the gay young lord of the Geraldine family, headed an insurrection, in which he made captive Archbishop Allen. "Take that clown away!" said he, in Irish; and his followers, not seeing any other meaning in the words than that he should be murdered, made away with him accordingly. This matter "cast a blight upon the insurrection," and brought down excommunication upon the party of the criminals. Had these only murdered laymen, the affair, we suppose, might have succeeded! But there is even distinction made between layman and layman. When Shane O'Neill "procures" the murder of his elder brother, Mr. Haverty only speaks of it as "a course" he pursued; but when he alleges that the English Government were desirous to assassinate O'Neill, he can hardly find words severe enough to stigmatize the desire,—a desire which, after all, an Irishman offered to accomplish for a reward.

Shane, who so strangely fascinated Elizabeth, was ultimately slain by the Scots; but Mr. Haverty has an idea that probably the English were at the bottom of it—a most horrible crime, of course! But when Elizabeth sent over the young Englishman, Smith, to prepare the colonization and prosperity of Ulster, he was murdered by the O'Neills of Clannabery, "the native owners of the soil,"—a phrase which hints approval of the deed. So, once more, when Henry Davells, loyal to Elizabeth, did his best to suppress an insurrection which had even disgusted the Spaniards, who had come in vain to further it, and was murdered, with his provost-marshal, as they lay in bed, in an inn at Tralee, by John, a disloyal member of the Ormond family and an intimate friend of one of his victims,—then, our historian sneers at the indignation stirred up by this crime, and informs us of our duty of "measuring it by the standard of that day." There is little reason, he reiterates, to render the murderer a subject of obloquy.

It is the same with more wholesale murder. Mr. Haverty has no bowels of mercy when the victims are English; and he relates the massacre of all the English in Northern Connaught, from the age of fifteen to sixty, by the O'Donnell who had feigned allegiance to Elizabeth, without any comment on the atro-

city of the deed, or apology for its necessity. Nay, he can even justify the very worst acts, like those of Hugh O'Neill to destroy the sovereignty which he pretended to support. "It may be questioned," writes our moral historian, "whether *any means* he employed for this purpose were not, under the circumstances, quite legitimate." One grows sick of these continual details of double-dealing and atrocious villany. But the author himself goes on, gaily narrating them, when the traitor's act is performed by an Irishman against Ireland, as in the case of Mac Mahon, who, in 1602, from the Irish side, forwarded notice to Carew, the English general, that he was about to be attacked by the Irish and Spanish, and thus aided in effecting over them the victory of Kinsale—a victory which won only for the Irish, so Mr. Haverty shows, the contempt of their Spanish ally.

In other respects, the author is more than sufficiently lively; and when the Parliament of James attainted all the chiefs who had been the chief traitors, making no regard of plighted word or solemn oath, Mr. Haverty's rage is unbounded,—and so is his folly, for he affirms that there were no grounds for such attainders, sanctioned by an assembly of which the Roman Catholic members amounted to nearly one half.

That England was often ignorant how to govern, often cruel in governing, Ireland, there is no doubt; nevertheless, Mr. Haverty is obliged incidentally to register circumstances which denote a readiness on the part of the English to co-operate for the benefit of Irish peace and prosperity. Henry the Second allowed the hostile chiefs, on submission, to retain all their territorial power. The first bishop appointed by him to an Irish See was an Irishman. Churches, colleges, hospitals, convents and monasteries were founded by English lords, whose foundations are yet, in some cases, profitable to the present generation. The English nobles honourably married Irish ladies. King John caused sterling money to be coined in Ireland of the same standard as that in England. His "English bishop," as De Grey is called, erected a bridge of stone over the Shannon, at Athlone,—a valuable help to civilization. Again, when Hugh O'Connor, the Connaught Prince, was killed by an Englishman, whose wife he had grievously insulted, the English deputy, refusing to take the provocation into account, hanged the outraged but too swift-handed husband the next day. The deputy acted justifiably; and it would have been well if the subsequent desire of Edward the First to extend the laws and constitutions of England to all Ireland *could* have been carried into practical effect. When treating of these subjects, Mr. Haverty gets perfectly bewildered, and almost amusingly oblivious,—for, after narrating the execution above referred to, and, in a subsequent page, that of an English knight, Sir David Condon, for the murder of Murtough Balloch, he has the assurance, in a succeeding chapter, to inform his readers "that, when an Englishman murdered an Irishman, as frequently happened, his crime was not punishable before an English tribunal."

With such a writer the virtue of forbearance on the part of an honestly indignant critic is scarcely possible, but we will continue to make faithful record rather than either angry or contemptuous comment. He no more thinks of recognizing the beneficence of that ill-used individual, Piers Gaveston (the first "lord-lieutenant of Ireland), in making roads, than he does of the English prelate who built bridges. There seems to have been no lack of energy on the part of succeeding lords-lieutenant. One of these hanged Sir William de Bermingham

for disobeying a summons; while, on the other hand, the Council of Regency, in the early years of Richard the Second, recalled Philip de Courtney, the King's cousin, and severely punished that viceroy for his unjust behaviour in Ireland. These acts gained respect for the English administration, as may be seen in the circumstance of the Irish Parliament, which, in 1441, "petitioned the King to place a '*mighty lord of England*' in the chair of Lord-Lieutenant, as 'Englishmen keep better justice, execute the laws,' and favour more the common people than any Irishman ever did, or is ever likely to do."

We think every honest Irishman will be heartily ashamed of this book. Even as an advocate, Mr. Haverty ruins his own cause, by admitting circumstances which do not appear to him in the light of crimes, and he will disgust all adversaries by his unfair dealing with facts. His blind hatred of England renders him incapable of treating the subject with dignity or decency, and this hatred is only the more apparent when he thinks to disguise it by assurances that the misfortunes of England have always had the sympathy of Ireland,—of that part of Ireland, too, where Mr. O'Connell used to affirm, the second creed was this,—that England's calamity is Ireland's opportunity.

In no Irish history with which we are acquainted are Irishmen made to appear in such a disreputable plight as in Mr. Haverty's pages. All his heroes are the sorriest of scoundrels, and men of whom we had been disposed to think well, and almost lovingly, figure here as despicable ruffians. The sum of all the evils of the country is to be found, it would appear, in the word "Union"; since which event, the author gravely certifies that Ireland has been deteriorating! Here is another case where the facts are at issue with a favourite theory, and the facts accordingly get the worst of it.

Faithful for Ever. By Coventry Patmore. (Parker & Son.)

IN the face of an advertised third edition of Mr. Patmore's '*Angel in the House*,' we must declare that '*Faithful for Ever*' is no more to be called poetry than a page of Bradshaw—or the Pence Table in its native state—or the receipts for "Badminton" cup, and other beverages, which form part of the education of every complete butler, can be called poetry. We say this with no disrespect for the sincerity of an honourable man who mistakes huckaback for damask, and who, while offering his companion ragwort, says "Smell this sweet rose,"—but because we hold that if Poetry be an art deriving its highest beauties and loveliest materials from Nature, such art must imply selection, and without walking on stilts avoid that which is grovelling and prosaic. How would Mr. Patmore appraise the following quatrain, which we offer by way of illustration?—

The boiler in the scullery
Leaked, yesterday, at half-past three,—
And so we had the workmen in :—
They found the iron-work grown thin.

—Yet, we put it to the candour of any and every seeker after truth, whether the above domestic picture is less like poetry than the following lines, at which the book opens at random?—

For your sake I am glad to hear
You sail so soon. I send you, Dear,
A trifling present; 'twill supply
Your Salisbury costs. You have to buy
Almost an outfit for this cruise!
But many are good enough to use
Again, among the things you send
To give away. My Maid shall mend
And let you have them back.

—"And let you have them back"! What

were the most notable specimens of the "art of sinking" produced by the Lakists—what were Wordsworth's

Pull the blossoms, Sister Ann,
Pull as many as you can—

what the most perverse familiarities of Leigh Hunt's school—if compared with doleful triflings such as the above? Mr. Patmore's new volume teems with them,—nor is the familiarity always justified by the rhyme, as under:—

When half my precious hour was gone,
She rose to greet a Mr. Vaughan.

—"Gone" wants "John" to go in harness with it.—If Mr. Patmore will be Hudibrastic, he should at least study, as an example in this branch of his art, the correctly ingenious rhymes of Mr. Browning—though, as this journal has said of those, the cunning displayed in their production is the cunning of the acrobat rather than of the artist.—Here is another puerile dissonance:—

She marry me? I loved too well
To think it good or possible.

Mr. Browning has been referred to purposely, in order that our denunciation of Mr. Patmore's manner of working may not be mistaken for a momentary whimsey snatched up to make a paragraph pungent.—On the same grounds, the unpoetical passages in 'Aurora Leigh' were named for what they are—prose cut into lengths.—More recently still, when Mr. Meredith's novel in verse, 'Lucile,' was in question, the same strictures were repeated. Mr. Patmore has neither the power nor the scope of Mr. and Mrs. Browning;—nor the elegance of his younger contemporary. We will undertake to say, that thirty out of forty among "the merry men" who contribute to the comic periodicals could, within four-and-twenty hours, produce a rhymed tale of nothings, as rich in

Thoughts that breathe and words that burn,
as nineteen-twentieths of this volume. The story is of a youth who, having been crossed in love, marries a low-born girl, who turns out well. This will explain the following choice lines:—

I've dreadful news, my Sister dear!
Frederick has married, as we hear,
Some awful girl. This fact we get
From Mr. Barton, whom we met
At Abury once. He used to know,
At Race and Hunt, Lord Clitheroe.

Here is a communication from the married man (containing another example, by the way, of choice versification):—

Mother, on my returning home
Last night, I went to my wife's room,
Who, whispering me that our alarms
Were over, put into my arms
Your Grandson. And I give you joy
Of what, I'm told, is a fine boy.

She wants his name to be like mine,
But I demur, at twenty-nine,
To being call'd "Old Frederick."
Her father's, Richard, would be "Dick";
So John has now been fix'd upon,
After her childless Uncle John,
Who owns the Grimley Powder-Mill.

Later, the daughter-in-law (like "the moon" in the hymn)

takes up the wondrous tale,
and corresponds with her mother-in-law, thus:

I write to say
Frederick has got, besides his pay,
A good appointment in the Docks;
Also to thank you for the frocks
And shoes for baby.

Later still the young wife writes:—

Mother, at last, we are really come
To High-Hurst. Johnny stays at home.
We settled that it must be so,
For he has been to Aunt's, at Stowe,
And learn'd to leave his 's out;
And people like the Vaughans, no doubt,
Would think this dreadful. I, at first,
Half fear'd this visit to the Hurst.

Persons who see neither joke nor earnest in such jingles as the above are assured that they are not so much the flaws as the features in Mr. Patmore's new essay. They are irritating because among them may be found, few and far between, glimpses of what is good, pure, real and fanciful—of the real poet's nature, of the real poet's art.—Why should any man waste his time on bibs, and cradles,—on awkward servant-maids,—on nervous folk forgetting to bow on being invited to drink wine at their first dinner-party,—who can offer such a picture, within the frame of ten lines, as the following?

The multitude of voices blythe
Of early day, the hissing cythe
Athwart the dew drawn and withdrawn,
The noisy peacock on the lawn,
These, and the sun's eye-gladdening gleam,
This morning, chased the sweetest dream
That e'er shed penitential grace
On life's forgetful commonplace;
Yet 'twas no sweeter than the spell
To which I woke to say farewell.

Why should he close what is to be reputed a poem with such last words as under-transcribed?—

Postscript.—I've one thing more to tell:
Fred's teaching Johnny algebra!
The rogue already treats mamma
As if he thought her, in his mind,
Rather silly, but very kind.
Is not that nice? It's so like Fred!
Good-bye! for I'm to go to bed,
Because I'm tired, or ought to be.
That's Frederick's way of late. You see
He really loves me after all.
He's growing quite tyrannical!

Our case having been stated (and the reasons for insisting on it), an honest verdict may safely be left to all lovers of wholesome English literature and permanent English poetry. As Mr. Patmore stands at present, it is difficult to conceive that he will keep a place among even the *concellisti*. We have no difficulty in asserting, that he might have won a far less equivocal position had he not "eaten nightshade."

Memoirs Economical and Political; or, a Treatise on the Losses inflicted by Austria on Tuscany from 1737 to 1859; proved from Official Documents—[*Memorie Economico-politiche, &c.*] Collected and published by Cavaliere Antonio Zobi. (Florence.)

Signor Zobi,—whose History of Tuscany during the domination of the Austro-Lorraine dynasty, from 1737 to 1848, published in 1850-2, has taken rank in Italy as *the* History of the period,—has done well to give his countrymen these supplementary volumes. The first of them only (pp. 320) is occupied by the author's narrative; while the second, of much larger bulk (pp. 633), contains the documents on which it is founded. The work is, as he truly says in his Introduction, supplementary to his former one, and contains a mass of curious facts, which are not only necessary to the right appreciation of the history of Austrian rule in Italy, but are well worth preserving as specimens of the inevitable tendency of a non-native sovereign. Why, then, did the historian omit them from his former work? He answers this question satisfactorily enough. The documents now published were not accessible till the Austro-Lorenese rule was at an end. Despite governmental decrees throwing open the archives to all students, there were difficulties thrown in the way of getting sight of certain classes of records, which it was impossible to overcome. And truly the 156 documents of which Signor Zobi's second volume is composed are of a nature to make it intelligible enough, that a prince of the recently-deposed family should have jealously kept them from the knowledge of his subjects and the world at large.

The losses—"danni"—which Signor Zobi has in these curious volumes catalogued, and proved by the incontestable evidence of state papers, are to be understood as simple and tangible losses of money or money's worth, accurately computed in £. s. d. The losses infinitely more important, which unhappy Tuscany suffered from her Austrian rulers, and their connexion with the Court of Vienna,—losses of honour, of independence, of morality, of prosperity,—would require a much larger work to set them forth fully, and a different mode of treatment. Here we have the business-like and accurate statement of the extortions, frauds, misappropriations, and high-handed spoliations, which Tuscany has endured from Austrian rapacity and meanness. More than 600 pages of princely and ministerial letters, warrants, accounts, vouchers and inventories, all couched in the pleonastic verbiage of Italian courtly phraseology, cannot be recommended as pleasant autumnal reading. Yet we think Signor Zobi has acted judiciously in printing all these papers at length, instead of trusting only to his short and interesting Memoir. For much of what he has to tell would seem incredible if unsupported by proof. Now, when the reader of the Memoir feels that the narrator is drawing too strongly on his powers of faith, he has nothing to do but to turn to the document referred to, to satisfy himself that the bill against the Austro-Lorenese dynasty has been accurately made out to a farthing. Were it not that the degrading servility of mental habit, originally generated in men by subjection to absolute power, has not even yet been sufficiently purged out of us by better influences to prevent our applying a code of morality to princes very different from that by which we judge other men, the conduct and acts of these Austrian princes, as consigned to the judgment of posterity in these volumes, would be felt to stamp them not only as bad sovereigns, but as guilty personally of fraud, meanness, and bad faith such as should banish them forever from all communication or association with gentlemen.

It is remarkable, that *all* the princes of this dynasty were equally guilty, if not to an equal extent guilty, of malversation of Tuscan wealth to the profit of Austria. Yet they were not by any means all of them thoroughly bad sovereigns. On the contrary, Leopold the First is still remembered with veneration and affection, as the author of those enlightened reforms, and that comparatively excellent code of law, which for many generations rendered Tuscany the least ill-governed and most prosperous part of Italy. Yet he was Austrian before he was Tuscan. And he, too, wrongfully larded the ever-craving Austrian leanness with the fat of the Tuscan wealth. The story of these 110 years in Tuscany is perfectly homogeneous and consistent in this respect. From the exaction by Francis the Second, the first Duke of the Lorraine dynasty, of 1,764,000 francs, as a *free donation* on his accession, which sum was sent to and spent at Vienna, to the maintenance of 16,000 men, exercised according to the Austrian drill, raised at Austrian bidding, and held ready for Austrian needs by the last Duke, the tenor of the tale is in substance the same.

Although Signor Zobi's book is necessarily, and to good purpose, mainly occupied with details little capable of ministering to the picturesque of history, however useful they may be to the future historian, yet it is not altogether void of suggestions of character and dramatic incident well calculated to address themselves to, and make impression on, the imagination. As such may be cited the opposition

of the aged Princess Anna Maria, widow of the Elector Palatine, and last surviving member of the Medicean family (of the ducal branch), to the attempts of Francis, the first Lorraine Duke, to possess himself of the Medicean valuables. At the death of Gio. Gastone, the last of the Medicean Dukes, an heir had to be found for his crown, and for his vast wealth in estates and chattel property. The diplomatists of Europe, with a total disregard for the rights and interests of the people to be governed, which was at that time quite a matter of course, had, while the aged survivor of the Medici yet lingered, decided that the first of these should pass to Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, the husband of Maria Teresa of Austria. The second had passed as private property to Gastone's surviving sister, the widow of the Elector Palatine. This private property was immense. The amount of moveable valuables was,—as, indeed, the remnants of it are to this day,—astonishing. The Medicean jewels, pictures, rarities of all sorts, gold and silver plate, works of Art in the most costly materials, yet of which the material formed an insignificantly small part of the value, had been celebrated throughout Europe for many generations. All this was "private" property. But it had been purchased with public money, and at the cost, as Signor Zobi tells us, of leaving the country saddled with about three millions sterling of debt. And all this was now the property of a childless old woman, the last of her race! Of course, pretenders to the heirship of all this wealth were not wanting, who, with truly princely delicacy and good feeling, filled European cabinets with their disputes over the succession of the aged Electress, while she yet lived. The Prince of Ottajano, a Medici of a younger branch, put forward a claim. The Infant Don Carlos of Spain, King of Naples, asserted that he was the heir. Francis of Lorraine, the new Duke of Tuscany, insisted that the property should be his. But the aged daughter of the House, on whom the weight of all that ill-gotten wealth had descended, knew but too well the nature of the means by which her ancestors had amassed it; and she determined that, to the utmost extent of her power, right should so far be done as that all those trophies of Florentine art and manifestations of old Florentine wealth should be secured to the country for ever. With this view, she executed, with all possible solemnity and formality, a "*pacte de famille*," as it was called, with the new Duke Francis, conveying all the property to him at her death, on condition that he should have the usufruct only; that the real property should be attached to the crown of Tuscany, as "*demanial*," to use the technical term of Roman law; and that the chattel property should descend in the same manner as heirlooms for ever, under the stringently-expressed condition that they should never, on any account, be removed out of Tuscany.

But scarcely had this act been signed before the new Duke and his Hapsburg wife began to covet the immediate and entire possession of the Medicean riches. Francis and Maria Teresa paid a gala visit to their new domains; and these two scions of two poverty-stricken Courts gazed with wondering and greedy eyes on the profusion of costly objects which surrounded them in their new heritage; all to be theirs as soon as the aged woman, who was so anxious to preserve for Florence all this produce of Florentine industry and art, should have breathed her last! By special permission of the Electress, the new Grand-Duchess had been allowed, at the *fêtes* which took place on occa-

sion of this visit, to wear all the magnificent Medicean jewels;—priceless stones in which trading Grand-dukes had invested the enormous profits of their iniquitous monopolies;—diamonds of rarest brilliancy, but yet poor in value in comparison with that of the setting in which the hand of Benvenuto Cellini had encased them. And ready cash was so urgently needed the while in the empty coffers at Vienna!

We remember a story of a proud father, who took his son to the top of an eminence which commanded a panoramic view of the broad estates around it. He pointed out the rich meadows, the noble woods, the yellow corn-fields; and added, "All this will be yours, my boy, when I die!"—"Yes!" returned young hopeful, with a long-drawn sigh; "but when will you die, papa?"

Much about on a par with the delicacy of sentiment exhibited by this young gentleman, was that of the conduct of Francis and Maria Teresa towards the old Electress. A system of importunity and persecution was commenced, with the view of inducing her to dispossess herself of the coveted objects at once. First, we have cajoling autograph letters both from Francis and from his wife. Then, would the Electress have the great kindness to allow the jewels to be pawned! They should be infallibly redeemed at an early date. The old lady replies in the most courtly terms to "The most serene Lord, her much respected Cousin," and to her "Sacred Royal Majesty," but is sure that they will think better of their request. Then the courtiers who are thought most likely to have influence with her were ordered to try their hands at cajoling her. But the old lady was firm in her refusal. And we have letters from Senator Carlo Ginori, and Marchese Rinuccini to Francis, detailing their efforts and failure. The first returns the blank sign-manual which the Duke had forwarded as a receipt for the jewels, and rehearses at length all he had said, and the answers he had got from the Electress;—how he had told her that there was great danger of war with Spain, and how the money to be raised was needed for the defence of Florence itself,—to which the old lady had replied, that she did not see any immediate cause for alarm;—how he (the senator) had remarked, that since Her Highness had such an objection to permit the jewels to go out of her own keeping, she might on her own credit obtain the money which might be raised on them, and lend it to the Duke,—to which the Electress replied, that she did not see any due grounds for such a step, together with other remarks, "which," says the well-broken courtier, "I deem it superfluous to repeat." We may pretty well guess the nature of these unrepeatable remarks; but we would fain have had them in the old lady's own words. Rinuccini more shortly sets forth to his royal master that it was of no use trying it on; but throws out a shrewd hint, to the effect that he and Ginori had consulted together on "the necessary consideration of not damaging the interest of His Royal Highness in respect of the other dispositions which the Electress had to make" respecting other property. They felt, in short, that it was not prudent to outrage the old lady too grossly.

Their master was less sagacious. Finding importunity of no avail, he sent an officer of his guards and a Swiss lieutenant with a peremptory order, that the property should be delivered up to them to be carried to Leghorn, "for security during the present danger of invasion." The Electress seems to have been, as well she might, much offended at the grossness of this violent step. But she was as much

proof against bullying as against coaxing; and writes to her "Most Serene Cousin," that "in my opinion, the safest place in any event for these jewels is, that they should remain in my keeping, according to the agreement between us." This last attempt seems to have caused some scandal in the Courts of Europe; for we have letters from the Duke to his representative at Paris, ordering him to excuse and put forward a favourable version of the matter.

Notwithstanding the firmness of the old Princess, which has preserved for us those wonderful specimens of old Florentine workmanship and wealth which travellers still admire in the gem-room at the Uffizi and the plate-room in the Pitti Palace, it would appear that the cupidity of Francis found the means of eluding her vigilance in part. For when writing her refusal to part with the jewels, the Electress says that the greater part of the plate had already been removed *without her knowledge*—a "removal" which, it strikes us, would, in the case of a non-royal conveyancer, bear a striking resemblance to larceny.

Perhaps it is too much a matter of course to be worth remarking, that the French, in which the letters of both their Royal Highnesses, Francis and Maria Teresa, are written, is, both in spelling and grammar, outrageously vile. That of the lady is the worse. She writes, e.g., *astour* for "*à cette heure*," and her syntax is right royally above all law.

From this beginning, Signor Zobi goes regularly on with his inexorable bill against the successive princes of the Austro-Lorenesse dynasty, basing each article on the undeniable testimony of the respective public documents, down to the last years of the ex-Grand-Duke. In these last years the Civil List, allotted by the country we were going to say, but rather, as should be said, extorted from it by the truly insatiable avarice of the late benignant sovereign—famed, as the poet Giusti has it, for draining marshes and pockets—amounted to the annual sum of 2,352,000 francs. Nevertheless, Leopold, despite the urgent representations of the ministers, his creatures, and the exhausted state of the public finances, insisted that a sum of 303,611 francs should be paid him, as the expense of his journey to Naples on occasion of his son's marriage. In 1857, he declared that he would no longer pay the "sergeants of the palace," and his "*guardia di corpo*," and that these expenses, to the amount of 144,137 francs annually, must be paid for him by his subjects.

The total sum of the moneys unduly, and in many instances by direct fraud, and in more by high-handed violence, extorted from Tuscany for the profit of Austria (of course not including the ordinary expenses of the Court, which, however enormous, must be deemed as fairly Tuscan), is made, by Signor Zobi's careful and accurate analysis, to amount during the century and a quarter, or thereabouts, of the Austrian sway, to the sum, huge indeed for this little country (about the size of Yorkshire), of 76,047,787 francs. The fact is well worth the labour which Signor Zobi has taken to prove it authentically. But still more important in the present conjuncture of Italian affairs is the lucid and unanswerable series of statements, by which he shows that the vast mass of property still existing, in lands, forests, villas, pictures, plate, &c., is in nowise, nor by any possible legal or moral right, the property of the late sovereign, but is the inalienable property of the Tuscan Crown and State.

Construction of the Great Victoria Bridge, Canada. By James Hodges, C.E. (Weale.)

HERE is a magnificent tome, of the most imposing folio size, produced with all possible luxury of hot-pressed paper, gilt edges, gilt-paper borders, enormous margins, costly illustrations, admirable printing, and other sensualities of the typographer's and illustrator's arts! The text is written with cleverness and ability, such as engineers often exhibit; but the very size of the volume prohibits its use, even if its splendour did not make it too fine for service. Condensed, or rather reduced, to an ordinary octavo, it will be a useful contribution to the history of the great science of the day.

The Great Victoria Bridge—recently opened officially by the Prince of Wales—is the great engineering work of an age of great engineering works. Mr. Hodges gives a history of his task, as engineer, which is well and amusingly told. Choice of the stone was an important matter, the piers on which the great bridge was to rest having to be so constructed that they should serve as ice-breaks, to cast off and break up the monstrous mass of "shove-ice" that chokes the river twice in the year. There is this peculiarity in the breaking-up ice:—

"By the middle of March (1856) the sun becomes very powerful at mid-day, which, with the warm, heavy rains, so affects the ice as to make it rotten, or, as it is usually called, 'honey-combed,' and, when it is in this state, a smart blow from any sharp-pointed instrument will cause a block, even though three feet thick, to fall into thousands of pieces, as if it was composed of millions of crystallized reeds placed vertically."

A suitable quarry was found for the stone, and a treaty for its purchase entered upon with the proprietors, a tribe of Indians. An appointment was made with these people one Sunday after church, the only time when a sufficient number of them could be got together. Disappointed in not finding them resemble their brethren in Cooper's novels, the writer was introduced to a body of dirty-looking old men, with lank hair, smoking short pipes. "At first they exhibited great disinclination to treat. Mr. Hodges endeavoured to discover the obstacle, and found that they considered his youth a serious disadvantage. On assuring them, through an interpreter, that he was not less than forty, and by pointing out the grey hairs with which time had adorned him, he managed to persuade them that he was not unworthy of the honour of their notice." The terms being liberal, all parties were soon accommodated.

Special barges and two steam-tugs were built to bring the stone to the bridge. The cofferdams for the piers were constructed during the winter; so that immediately on the opening of the navigation, they could be floated and sunk in the position required for them. As no temporary works could be left in the stream during the winter, these were so constructed as to be easily pumped out, and removed to a place of safety, seven miles below Montreal, during that season. Details of the construction of them, with beautifully-drawn illustrations, are given in the text. The men employed suffered greatly from frost-bites, and even snow-blindness, during the cold; while, in the summer, some were struck down with sun-stroke. The stream varied at summer level from five to fifteen feet deep, and its bottom was encumbered with immense boulders on a bed of limestone rock. These boulders were a great difficulty to be overcome. The first dam was made 1,200 feet from the shore; the approach to it being very dangerous to the heavily-laden barges

from the above-mentioned boulders that were but little below the surface. On the 15th of July, 1854, pumping was commenced, and in a few hours the bare rock became visible within the dam:—

"It was a curious sight to stand upon the deck of the dam and watch the St. Lawrence rush frantically past, while inside the dam the bare rock was visible with the piles simply resting upon it. At first not a little alarm was felt lest something should come down the stream and displace the whole. So strong was this sensation at first, that when a steamboat or barge came against it more heavily than usual, every one would be looking anxiously around with the apprehension that some leakage might be occasioned by the concussion, and those within be compelled to seek safety by a precipitous retreat."

The dam, however, stood well, and on the 23rd of July the first stone was laid, and by the 14th of August the masonry was above water-level. The second dam met with an accident through a large raft coming against it, tearing away the moorings, and carrying it to a considerable distance; until, becoming disentangled from the raft, it was brought up by anchors provided against such a chance, and ultimately tugged back by three steamers to its place. The fifth and sixth dams were constructed upon a system styled "crib-work," peculiar to Canada,—of which details are given in the text. The "cribs" were, however, torn to pieces when it was attempted to tug them against the current of this rapid river, never running less than five miles an hour. They were, therefore, conveyed to Lake St. Louis, and floated down the rapids by Indians. They were then towed to the places required by steamers. But this plan was found also to be impracticable, as the progress of the masses of timber could not be arrested in the current. The timbers were therefore again collected and taken to the side of the dam; the work being commenced immediately behind the moorings, the "crib" was then framed and sunk, well weighted with stone. Dreadful ravages of cholera, cold, strikes of workmen and jealousy of the Montreal people, who predicted that the first winter's ice would sweep away all the work, were the obstacles to be encountered. Add to these, that mechanics brought from England, at an expense of 3,000*l.*, struck at the end of a fortnight, and ultimately, during this year, never worked more than four days a week. Out of 200 men in one gang, 60 were down with cholera. Six months in the year was all the time they could be employed. At the end of 1854, one pier alone was above the water. During the winter the river rose, the ice packed and "shoved." Nos. 1. and 2. dams were carried away. These dams held up the packed ice till the 4th of January, when it began to move; a few creakings broke the stillness, and shortly 20 square miles of packed ice (124,000,000 of tons), all in motion, presented a sight fearful to the engineers. As the movements of the ice became more rapid, the noises increased, and the tall frame-works of the traveller-frames, whirled round like dancing giants, were swallowed up, and reduced to splinters in a few moments. Still the solitary pier stood. The next day the ice-bridge formed, and all was still till the spring. The new year brought rather less difficulties, except that fire destroyed the whole of the pumping apparatus; but this was fortunately late in the season.

Mr. Hodges bears a well-merited testimony to the energy and talent of one of the sub-contractors, Mr. Chaffey, an English emigrant, who constructed a steam-traveller, which, while rough to look at, worked admirably; although one of the best home firms, after two years of experiment and expenditure of some thousands of pounds, sent out one that did little more

than move itself about, whereas the other moved twice 70,000 tons of stone, some blocks weighing ten tons, with the greatest ease; managed by three men. 1856 had much the same result. One of the dams (No. 4.), in one of its corners, was found to contain a huge boulder, in such a position that it was necessary to cut away eight feet of its mass before the foundation could be laid upon it.

Every course of stone had to be prepared on shore, sorted, and shipped upon the barges, exactly in the order and at the time it would be required. Even a single stone wrongly sent to the works, the grounding of a barge containing a course of stones so sent, would throw the whole of the force employed upon its appropriate pier out of work till the barge got afloat again. This led at times to delays of several days. The shoulder-stones weighed from fifteen to twenty tons, and would sometimes break the hoisting chains; another cause of delay that threw all out.

Fears of want of funds lost a valuable part of the year 1857. No. 8. dam leaked so that three 10-horse engines, discharging 5,000 gallons of water per minute, sufficed not to keep it clear. In this year the placing of the tube commenced. The whole of these had been fitted, pieced and placed together at Birkenhead before being sent out to Canada; and so accurately had this been done, that we are informed no difficulty was experienced in putting each portion, out of many thousands, in its place. In No. 20. dam a huge boulder, weighing twenty tons, had to be lifted out *à masse*, several attempts at blasting it having failed:—

"On the 20th of July the dam was pumped out, and found to be very staunch. The boulders covering the bed of the river were removed, and the excavation commenced, when a blow of the pick, within a few feet of the centre of the dam, tapped a spring of thick black water, which at first produced a fountain about as thick as a man's finger. This attracted the attention of the workmen, who crowded round to see 'a spring of ink' (as they called it) issuing from the bed of the river, but they found it increase in volume so rapidly that in a few minutes they had to run for their lives, and in a quarter of an hour the dam was full."

In June, 1858, land appeared, and hopes of completion by the end of the ensuing year began to be entertained. Some idea of the difficulty with regard to the tubes will be understood from the following:—

"The whole of the iron works for the tubes was prepared at the Canada Works, Birkenhead, where a map or plan of each tube was made, upon which was shown every plate, T bar, angle iron, keelson and cover plate in the tube, the position of each being stamped or marked upon it by a distinctive figure, letter or character. As the works progressed at Birkenhead, every piece of iron, as it was punched and finished for shipment, was stamped with the identical mark corresponding with that on the plan; so that when erected in Canada, although each tube was composed of 4,926 pieces, or 9,852 for a pair, the workmen, being provided with the plan of the work, were enabled to lay down piece by piece with unerring certainty till the tube was complete."

Thus, promising completion, the works were urged on at full speed during the summer, autumn and winter of 1859. In the latter season, the river became safe for crossing in the first week in January; the 10th, 11th and 12th of that month were the coldest days known in Canada for many years, the thermometer registering at the bridge 36° below zero, Fahrenheit. By the 9th of February, the plating of the bottom of the tube was well advanced, and as many as forty gangs of trimmers were at work night and day in

prepar
gangs
were
at nig
During
mom
Fahren
men t
smalle
froz
fore, r
gloves
cover
were v
so the
Even
frost-b
fewer
summe
precua
mutila
careful
On
great
upon
by he
water,
up bef
On the
was co
to finis
before
flaws
many
but as
safer to
a false
the tu
ing w
already
them.
to les
"buck
with a
they l
and
When
found
giving
were
and, f
inches
the
puttin
Mr. H
consis
Canad
pieces
holes
punch
"TI
for th
bridge
pass a
fright
we fou
the ice
tempo
to clea
of the
mason
stance
of the
The
tin, w
laid,
be en
perm
and t
Mr.
accou
mode
and n

preparing the holes for the riveters. These gangs followed each other as fast as the holes were prepared for them. The gangs working at night were lighted by large fires in braziers. During the extreme cold, or when the thermometer was more than 20° below zero, Fahrenheit, if there was any wind at all the men could not work, as at such times the smallest portion of the body left exposed froze instantly. The greatest care was, therefore, requisite. The men had to work in thick gloves and with heavy coats on; the caps covered their ears, and heavy handkerchiefs were worn over the greater part of their faces, so that only a small portion was visible. Even with all this care they occasionally got frost-bitten. Notwithstanding all these risks, fewer accidents occurred than during the summer season, probably owing to these precautions; and the feeling that serious mutilation followed frost-bite kept the men careful.

On the 10th of March a storm destroyed a great portion of the temporary scaffolding used upon the sides of the tubes. This was followed by heavy rains, covering the ice-bridge with water, and awakening fears that would break up before this portion of the tube was complete. On the 21st of March, the whole of the plating was completed, and 18,000 rivets only required to finish the tubes; 12,400 of them were driven before the 24th. On the 25th, some distant flaws in the ice indicated the breaking up; many of the men were for a bolt to the bank, but as that was nearly a mile off, it was judged safer to remain on the tube itself. This proved a false alarm. On the afternoon of the 26th, the tube was so far complete that the sustaining wedges were taken away, having been already crushed into the timbers beneath them. Fifteen screw-jacks had been employed to lessen the strain. The whole of these "buckled up" simultaneously, and gave way with a considerable surge, throwing the weight they had hitherto sustained upon the wedges and packings, crushing them still more. When these were cut away, the tube was found to be three inches below the straight, giving a deflexion, from the time the wedges were first slacked, of seven-and-a-half inches, and, from the first laying of the tube, of nine inches. On the 28th the ice broke up, and the tube was complete. Speaking of the putting together of the tube in England, Mr. Hodges states that the centre tube, which consisted of 10,309 pieces, came together in Canada absolutely complete, and that in these pieces, which had nearly half a million of holes punched in them, had not a single hole punched wrong.

"The 17th of December was the day appointed for the passage of the first train through the bridge. About an hour before this was timed to pass a fearful crash was heard. We were all much frightened, but on running to discover the cause, we found the staging drifting down the river with the ice, leaving the bridge perfectly clear of all its temporary works. The result of this accident was to clear the river of every obstruction of the passage of the ice, excepting such as was caused by the masonry of the piers themselves. This circumstance, occurring just as it did, added to the éclat of the day's proceedings."

The roof of the bridge, of wood covered with tin, was now put on. Over this roof a rail is laid, upon which a travelling crane can run, to be employed in painting the exterior. The permanent track through the tube was laid, and the great task may be said to be complete.

Mr. Hodges ends his extremely well-written account of his own great achievement by modestly giving credit to all his subordinates, and relating anecdotes of their conduct. The

medical staff attached to the works cost, he says, 1,000*l.* per annum. The workmen had a range of dwellings fitted up close to their work; part of this consisted of a chapel and school-rooms. Service was performed every Sunday in the former, and eighty children attended the latter. There was also a library with 1,000 volumes of books. Twenty-six persons lost their lives during the six years the work was in progress, mostly by drowning.

The work concludes with an account of various technical details of the construction that will be valuable to engineers. It contains twenty-one large lithographic plates showing the work in various stages of progress, and forty illustrative engineering plates, displaying the construction of various machines employed, and twenty-five beautifully executed little wood-engravings, which are inserted into, and are explanatory of, the text.

Statute Book. Copies of Proposals submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the Reformation of the Statute Book by the Publication of an Edition of Existing Statutes, and all Reports and Correspondence relating thereto. Copy of Letters from Mr. Bigg to the Treasury. (Printed by Order of the House of Commons.)

We have on various occasions noticed Mr. Bigg's proceedings with reference to the great legal nuisance of the day—our Statute Book. We have pointed out very freely the weak points which appear in his favourite hobby of an edition of the Statutes always kept perfect for the time being, by the removal of leaves and the substitution of new ones containing the last alterations. But while we doubted the practical utility of his plan, we have uniformly acknowledged the industry and care with which he has performed those parts of his work which have been published, and have always recognized in him a spirit apparently able to cope with that mighty mass of Statutes which, happily for the public, crushed the Statute Law Commissions, and the very thought of which blanches the cheek of the hardest legal veteran.

The same courageous and sanguine temperament which makes Mr. Bigg speak lightly of the task of producing an edition of existing Statutes from the 90,000 foolscap folio pages of living and dead law which form our Statute Book, has also led him to seek patronage and assistance for his work from the Government. His first letter was dated in December 1858, and he therein set forth the plan of his work, which we have before explained [*Athen.* Nos. 1587, 1624], and asked that his edition might be made admissible in evidence. This proposal the Lords Commissioners, funnily enough, referred to the consideration of Mr. M'Culloch!—which is much the same as submitting a law point to the decision of the multiplication-table. But Mr. M'Culloch is from the north, and is not to be led into giving an opinion on a subject of which he is ignorant. He simply acquaints the Lords of the Treasury that the condensation, classification, or consolidation of the Acts of Parliament is a matter of which he knows nothing, and suggests a reference to the Statute Law Commission.

Mr. Bigg's first proposal had been for a complete edition of Statutes relating to the general law of England only; and an extension of the work to the whole of the existing Public Statutes relating to Great Britain and Ireland having been suggested, Mr. Bigg, in a letter of the 7th of July, 1859, proposes to edit such a complete edition, at a rate of 2,400 pages annually, provided Government would sub-

scribe for 1,250 copies, at a reduction of 40 per cent. from the publication price, which would amount to 2,340*l.* per annum; and he estimated that the work would be completed in less than eight years.

This proposal also was submitted to Mr. M'Culloch, and he again states his inability to judge of the merit of the proposed work, but adds his opinion, that the matter is one with which Government ought not to interfere; that the condensation of Statutes should be left to individuals, and should stand or fall by its own merit or defect; and that, by interfering to authenticate the book, Government would only encourage the author to be lazy and "condone or rather ratify" his errors.

There is undoubtedly much force in these objections; and we are disposed ourselves to think that the only proper mode of proceeding is to pass a succession of Consolidation Acts. But these Consolidation Acts must be prepared with great care and labour: and why does not the Government take advantage of the eccentricity of Mr. Bigg's tastes, and employ him in this work, which he would evidently consider as an agreeable occupation?

But what does the Government do? It does not accept Mr. Bigg's proposal, and it does not act upon Mr. M'Culloch's advice. Without any intimation to Mr. Bigg that his proposals are rejected, it employs two gentlemen to edit a new edition of the Statutes; and on the 21st of July 1860 we find Mr. Bigg "respectfully requesting that during the present month their Lordships will favour him with their decision, or with an intimation of the period when that decision may be expected." What would be thought of such conduct on the part of a London publisher?

The History of France. By Eyre Evans Crowe. Vol. II. (Longman & Co.)

THE second volume of Mr. Crowe's reconstructed history exhibits the same merits and the same defects as the first. It is methodical, elaborate, and written with dignity, in a clear, pure, thoughtful diction; but it lightens into no colour; it is grouped in no pictures; the narrative is never scenic or dramatic. This may be the result of a theory insisted on by Mr. Crowe, or it is possible that he purposely avoids artistic developments beyond the talent and practice of his pen. The epoch traversed, however, is one that might tempt a less competent historian to open up, ever and anon, the palace perspectives, the civic life, the battle-fields of France, in days when the Maillotins and Cabochiens came uncouthly on the public stage,—when Isabella of Bavaria pined amid the follies and tragedies of the Court of Charles the Sixth,—when Craon and the Constable warred,—and when the eight thousand French knights and nobles fell at Agincourt. Then the deaths of Giac and Camus, and the heroic career of Jeanne d'Arc, the execution of the Constable St. Pol, the Field of the Cloth of Gold, the building of Fontainebleau, and the world of loveliness and gallantry, of Art and luxury which filled it, fall within the scope of Mr. Crowe's second volume. He has to tell, moreover, how the Reformation began; to describe the duel of Jarnac and Chataignerai; to note many a change in society and fashion. Most readers know what use has been made of these materials by French authors and English compilers. We do not imply that Mr. Crowe would have done well to adopt as his model the romantic illusions of M. Dumas, whose historical episodes abound in wondrously original incidents,—or of M. Michelet, who treats Fontainebleau as a type of France, the King's

mistresses as symbols, and the story of the Jarnac duel as an epic; but the entire absence of warmth, of point, of tint or shadow, cannot but be fatiguing, even to the serious students of history. Apart from this, which is the chief deficiency of the work, Mr. Crowe continues to follow out his plan carefully yet rapidly. The space covered in this volume is considerable, ranging from the Duke of Anjou's ignoble Regency in 1380, to the death of King Henry, at the tournament, in 1559. Many questions of a political and religious character arise in the interval, and are dealt with in more or less of a judicial spirit. Indeed, the author invariably aims at being impartial, and this, perhaps, renders his narrative less vivid than it might have been, coming from the pen of an impetuous writer.

Mr. Crowe's remarks on the battle of Agincourt will interest readers of the present day who have entered into the military discussions now all but universal. After describing the events of the day when the English Henry survived the attacks of the eighteen knights, the flower of French chivalry, and when the English archers, in leather or osier caps, with axes or leaded maces at their sides, swept away the thousands of steel-clad knights, Mr. Crowe says:—

"The battle of Agincourt, like so many in those ages, was one of foot against horse, of the English yeoman against the French knight. That the former should have conquered was the more remarkable, as recent victories, especially that of Roosebecque over the Flemings, had established the superiority of the mounted gentleman. The Flemish townsfolk fought in serried phalanx, covered by a forest of pikes; whereas the French knights in heavy armour and on heavy horses, charged, and if the charge succeeded the battle was won. The English kept no such close array, and used no long pikes; they trusted first to the arrows, and then to the use of short weapons in close combat. Each man was almost as formidable alone as in rank. Even a successful charge did not rout them, whilst it often proved fatal, as at Poitiers, to those who made it, since the French could not turn their heavy horses in the combat, as Monstrelet informs us, nor retreat and rally to renew the fight. Hence, during the wars of Duguesclin and the Black Prince, the French knights placed themselves on a level with the English yeomen, and demanded to fight on foot. There was in France, however, no exercise or habit for fighting thus. Tournaments continued; military science and training were confined to the mounted gentleman, who had even increased the weight and size of his armour; he was thus the more unfitted by a thirty years' peace, at least with England, to fight a pedestrian battle, that is, to dismount and break his lance in two to meet his English foe. On foot, and clothed in steel, his two-handed sword or his axe were his best weapons. But, instead of standing in open rank to wield this, as would have been the case had he had the least practice or experience in so fighting, the French were ranged together elbow to elbow, as if they were armed with pikes. The knight was neither allowed to charge on horseback, as suited his rank and his natural impetuosity, and which, if at times unsuccessful, as at Nicopolis, and in engagements with the English, had still admirably succeeded against the Flemings; nor was he permitted or instructed to fight, as Duguesclin had done, with his sword and axe. Want of organization, of training and of military skill, want, in fact, of a government and a head, was then the cause of the defeat of the French, as it has been, and as it ever will be, the cause of military inferiority. In war struggles, as in all others, the amount of mind employed and infused into the strife is the true and universal source of triumph and success."

The observations have some special import in a volunteering age. But Mr. Crowe proceeds to remark on the degeneracy of France in the Burgundian age, which, he says, had "ceased to

produce men." Roosebecque was forgotten at Agincourt, and yet that battle was no illustration of French cowardice. The narrative throughout this epoch is gloomy. Whatever radiance plays upon it is derived from the vice, rather than from the virtue, of the times. It is the splendour of plumes and spangles, of velvet and silk, of masquerades and profligacy. In after times, when the darkness was still thickening, the figure of Bayard is luminous. Mr. Crowe repeats the anecdote of the warrior's death during the retreat from Ivrea:—

"In this retreat, Bayard commanded the rearguard, and sustained the repeated attacks of the Imperialists with his usual valour. Whilst thus engaged, he received the shot of an arquebuss through the body, which broke the spine. He ordered himself to be placed under a tree with his sword, of which the hilt was fashioned in the shape of a cross, stuck in the ground before him. Bourbon came up as he lay, and expressed his commiseration. 'Pity not me,' said Bayard, 'who die a loyal and honest soldier. I pity you, who serve against your country, your prince, and your oath.' The Imperialists erected a tent over Bayard, who expired in a few hours."

French History in the fourteenth and two succeeding centuries abounds, as we have said, in subjects for grand pictures. These, as we have also said, Mr. Crowe has made no attempt to draw. He aims at telling, lucidly and simply, the story of France; and so far, his work is exemplary on account of the judicious if uncoloured style in which it is written, and the obvious industry and honesty of the researches on which it is based.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Tweed and Don; or, Recollections and Reflections of an Angler for the last Fifty Years. By James Locke. (Edinburgh, Nimmo; London, Simpkin & Marshall.)—Just as the veteran soldier loves to fight his battles over again, so does the old sportsman delight in recalling and relating the incidents of his youth, when, gun on shoulder and rod in hand, he followed his game from early morn to dewy eve. In this spirit Mr. Locke gossips of his fishing achievements, and gives the results of his half-century of experiences in angling for salmon and trout. Written avowedly for the use of his sons, the angling instruction is, for the most part, of an elementary nature; but this is conveyed in a sound practical manner, and not embarrassed by trifling details more calculated to perplex than to enlighten the tyro. Indeed, Mr. Locke very properly holds that complicated apparatus and fishing-hooks stuffed with myriads of many-coloured flies, of various hues and sizes, however pretty they may be to look at, are very useless. Here is his advice under the head Book of Flies:—"Many gentlemen carry large assortments. I do not approve of this, as they get old, and the gut gets dry. The moth gets into your book also, without great care; carry a little tobacco leaf in it. The irons also get rusty, as you occasionally take out your book in a shower of rain. Now, I am one of those who think there is a great deal too much said and fuss made about flies. I have seen every kind of fly kill in the same hour and in the same day, sometimes four or five of us fishing rivers and streams with all colours and sizes of hooks. I prefer the March dun, a red hackle, or a yellowish or brown fly, like the Professor, and a palmer or two. More fish with large flies than with small ones. A prevailing notion, especially among beginners, is, that fish do not see them;—not a greater mistake. Trout, I have no doubt, see every minute thing that comes across the stream; and you can seldom fail when you fish with the smallest flies. Your book, of course, must contain a small hank of gut, a few yards of string, cobbler's wax, a good needle or two, some fine white-brown thread, a pair of scissors, large-eyed for the fingers, a good knife, a coil or two of different-coloured silk, and a dozen or two of different-sized hooks, which I prefer all of the round bend." Besides the Tweed and Don, Mr. Locke

prattles pleasantly of other Scotch rivers, more famous for their wealth in former days than they are now. For his experience confirms the sad fact—patent to all anglers who have cast their flies on many waters—that salmon and trout are rapidly decreasing in our rivers; and we believe that he is right in attributing this decrease to the general system of agricultural drainage and the introduction of town sewage into streams.

The North-West Passage and the Fate of Sir John Franklin. By James A. Browne. (Jackson.)—We are led to notice this little book because, although the subject of which it treats has ceased to possess general interest, it is the work of a private in the Artillery, who has employed his leisure in making himself acquainted with Arctic expeditions. The matter was originally delivered as a lecture to his brother soldiers, and gave so much satisfaction, that he was encouraged to amplify the lecture, and print it. Independently of the precision and abundance of the information that it contains, the book is remarkable for the excellence of its style, which is at once clear and eloquent.

Hesperus; and other Poems and Lyrics. By Charles Sangster. (Trübner & Co.)—This is a volume of occasional verses, written by a Canadian gentleman, who has already been hailed by many of his countrymen as a true singer. In glancing over his pages, which contain much mediocre matter, we are pleased here and there by lines rising to the level of poetry. The poem on the "Falls of the Chaudière" contains happy thoughts, clothed in good English; and in the following lines the reader will detect some prettily-expressed ideas:—

The Art

That copies Nature, even at its best,
Is but the echo of a splendid tone,
Or like the answer of a little child
To the deep question of some frosted sage.
For Nature in her grand magnificence,
Compared to Art, must ever raise her head.
Beyond the cognizance of human minds:
This is the spirit merely; that, the soul.
We watch her passing, like some gentle dream,
And catch sweet glimpses of her perfect face;
We see the flashing of her gorgeous robes,
And, if her mantle ever falls at all,
How few Elishas wear it sacredly,
As if it were a valued gift from heaven.
God has created: we but re-create.
According to the temper of our minds;
According to the grace He has bequeathed;
According to the uses we have made
Of His good-pleasure given unto us.
And so I love my art; chiefly, because
Through it I reverence Nature, and improve
The tone and tenor of the minor He gave.
God sends a Gift; we crown it with high Art,
And make it worthy the bestower, when
The talent is not hidden in the dust
Of pampered negligence and venial sin,
But put to studious work, that it may work
The end and aim for which it was bestowed.

—But when Mr. Sangster talks about the "Future's wings hermetically sealed," or of the "shrill war-whoop of Fate," he suggests associations which are not poetic. He is not a young man, and perhaps this fact explains his partiality for practical metaphors.

Youthful Musings. By George Gibbons. (Pitman.)—As a list of subscribers is prefixed to this little volume of verse, we presume that the author does not wish to challenge criticism. There is nothing in his verses which has not been better expressed before, and there is a good deal in them which a poet would have left unsaid.

Hugh O'Neill, the Prince of Ulster: a Poem. By John O'Neill. *Canto the Second, or the Mission.* (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill.)—We recognize in Mr. O'Neill a disciple of the extinct school called by the Edinburgh Reviewers Byronism—a school which is no longer a cant, and which in these days of ambitious poem-novels is, as represented by heroic individuals, rather healthy than otherwise. Mr. O'Neill is not a poet, but he has written some passable Spenserian stanzas on a patriotic subject.

Civilization in Hungary: Seven Answers to the Seven Letters of M. Barth, de Szemere. By an Hungarian. (Trübner & Co.)—In this volume M. de Szemere is charged with the responsibility of propagating false ideas by his recent Letters to Mr. Cobden on Civilization in Hungary. The main error imputed to him is a leaning to Magyar views. Szemere, "an Hungarian" remarks, "was

the only
of 1848,
establish
wrote a
is now s
interest
whatever
Cobden,
ing on t
that ha
scarcely
of "an
to solve
Hungar
Howard
Engravi
are des
actual a
they su
submitt
ancient
such per
his club
They w
must e
mills,"
"grassh
"awkw
trussing
tion in
"profes
pulation
into elat
The
Transat
Americ
bury &
little n
great
passage
to meet
her dir
as to p
being i
The "t
sympat
The
Account
the Leg
Louis 2
tus M
August
compil
"Man
first ar
niable
be und
an arg
in a
ever, t
the ver
Louis
"the
upon t
regard
of the
greate
from t
is, to
teenth
The cl
but it
wheth
physic
Perhap
right
Ari
& Co.
fine c
ances
presen
literat
antiqu
togeth
youth
our w
comm

the only Magyar Republican in the Government of 1848, and energetically resisted the dreams of establishing a Kossuth dynasty." Well, Szemere wrote a work hostile to M. Louis Kossuth; but he is now accused of advocating exclusively Magyar interests. But we by no means believe that Szemere, whatever we may think of his Letters to Mr. Cobden, committed the historical mistake of looking on the events of 1848-49 as isolated from all that had gone before. Upon the whole, it is scarcely to be expected that the "Seven Answers" of "an Hungarian" will help very materially to solve the problems involved in the politics of Hungary.

Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises. By John H. Howard. Illustrated with upwards of Seventy Engravings. (Longman & Co.)—These Exercises are described by a master addressing his pupils, actual and possible. To the untutored imagination they suggest that the human frame ought to be submitted to the tortures of Madrid, of Naples, of ancient Rome and ideal America, before attaining such perfection as that of Hercules when he swung his club or Samson when he burst his bonds. They who volunteer to learn from this instructor must expect to be drilled in "kicks," "tread-mills," "cramps," "pancakes," "barbers' curls," "grasshoppers," "Spanish flies," "roasting-jacks," "awkward jobs," "the centre of gravity," "fowl-trussing," and other mysteries of scientific contortion in inexplicable variety. Mr. Howard is a "professor" of the art, and highly extols the manipulation of limbs and the transformation of muscle into elastic adamant.

The Great Eastern's Log; containing Her First Transatlantic Voyage, and all Particulars of Her American Visit. By an Executive Officer. (Bradbury & Evans.)—The compiler of this excellent little narrative is warm in his admiration of the great ship, and describes her Transatlantic passage with the utmost zest. He endeavours to meet the objections to her behaviour, or that of her directors, in America, and succeeds so far as to present a story which, if a little coloured by the writer's partiality, bears the appearance of being inspired by a desire to explain the truth. The "Executive Officer" is manifestly of seaman sympathies, and loves the "big ship" cordially.

The Prisoner of the Temple: an Introductory Account of the Life of Louis Charles de Bourbon, the Legitimate Heir to the Throne of France, Son of Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette, known as Augustus Meves. By William Augustus Meves and Augustus Meves. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—The compiler of this pamphlet heralds it with the oracle "Many subjects that appear to be improbable at first are, in the course of time, found to be undeniable truths." When "subjects" are "found to be undeniable truths," we are disposed to open up an argument. But the entire legend is written in a style of ungrammatical crudity. However, the object seems to be to deny the truth of the version current with respect to the demise of Louis the Seventeenth. "Alone," say the writers, "the Secret Treaty of the Allied Powers in 1814, upon the Restoration of the Bourbon Dynasty, in regard to the doubt they entertained of the demise of the son of Louis the Sixteenth shows, in the greatest degree possible, the Escape of the Dauphin from the Prison of the Temple." The effort, then, is, to demonstrate that the son of Louis the Sixteenth did not die, but that his escape was effected. The claims of the several pretenders are discussed; but it must be left to the great world to judge whether any case is here made out on behalf of the physiognomy which appears on the frontispiece. Perhaps, indeed, should the proof be admitted, the right will be questioned.

Arlesiennes. By Amédée Pichot. (Hachette & Co.)—M. Pichot, a man of Arles—proud of the fine old town, with its antiquities, to which his ancestors have belonged for sundry generations,—presents the world with a miscellany of verses, literary recollections, prefatory notices, scraps of antiquarianism, and other various matters strung together by associations with the *habitat* of his youth.—M. Pichot has long been well known in our world of letters, as having had large and friendly commerce, both in guise of translator and reviewer,

with many English authors of the last great period. He may be mentioned with M. Philaret Chasles and M. Léon de Wailly as having taken pains to understand the windings and turnings of our English thought and imagination more than is the average rule of French writers dealing with our authors.—As a writer, he may not be strong; but he is less egotistic than many men of his powers who could be named.—That desire to conciliate is apparent, which is attractive in proportion as it is remote from that determination to flatter which is so nauseating.—The poems themselves do not rise above the level of dowager pleasantness and allusion.—Among the prose we find complacent reminiscences (sometimes meant to be sly and subtle) of the town of Arles, with its notoriously pretty women,—of events that happened during times of political trouble, in which the author and his friends took part,—of M. Chateaubriand, whom Pichot now perceives to have been an over-rated man (his memories including the story of a grand ball given by the Author of 'Atala,' when ambassador, at which the self-respect of Catalani, who would not sing, rebuked the shabbiness of the poetical minister, who had lured her to his "noble party" under false pretences). M. Pichot has travelled in our United Kingdom, and devotes a poem, with its little Preface, to the ghostly vaults under St. Michael's Church, in Dublin, where, as in the vault on the Kreuzberg, at Bonn, dead bodies are preserved by peculiarities of earth and climate. Later he offers a story about a "Medium," who professed to make the shade of Byron translate some verses on Napoleon and a swan. We fancy this is meant for a jest; but M. Pichot is one of those good men who, if they have a joke, enjoy it so much as to take it for granted that everyone else must be "up to" all the joke's double-meanings and suggestions without due explanation. By the above it will be seen that there is no want of variety, not unamusing, in this volume of miscellanies by a respectable French man of letters.

The Graded Series of Reading Lesson-Books, Book the First (Longman), contains many easy and amusing pieces of various kinds. We cannot help thinking, however, that sometimes the desire to amuse has carried the writer too far; though perhaps the readers for whom it is intended are better judges on this point. On the whole, nothing can be better adapted for its purpose than this series of reading-books.—In Mr. A. H. Keane's *Handbook of the History of the English Language* (Longman) much correct information is communicated within a moderate compass. The genealogy and early history of our language are treated with great ability. No one need desire a better introduction to the subject.—We cannot say as much for *The Family and School Geography*, by T. H. Staunton (Bentley). We dispute the author's claim to originality in all the points he specifies; nor do we consider his unquestionable peculiarities such great excellencies as he seems to think them. Tabular arrangement and alphabetical order have their advantages no doubt, but it does not follow, as a matter of course, that nothing can be better. It is ridiculous to pretend that this is the first geography which has given an account of the productions and manufactures of different countries. The biographical information is of the most meagre kind, and often relates to persons of no importance.

—*French Exercises for Advanced Pupils*, by C. A. Chardenal, B.A. (Longman), consists of the principal rules of French syntax, illustrated by examples and exercises; with a second part, containing exercises upon idioms, well selected and accurately rendered.—An American work, entitled *Latin Pronunciation and the Latin Alphabet*, by Dr. L. Tafel and Prof. R. L. Tafel, A.M. (Low), is based upon Prof. W. Corssen's prize essay 'On the Pronunciation, Vowel-System, and Accentuation of the Latin Language,' which was crowned by the Academy of Sciences in Berlin. It exhibits great research, and throws much light upon points of philology. The remarks upon the different modern methods of pronouncing Latin are of less practical value, serving rather to point out inconsistencies which are generally admitted than to indicate any probable means of rectifying them.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Adam's Neptune's Heroes; or, Sea Kings of England, &c. 8vo. 5s.
Blackie's Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography, imp. 4to. 5l. 5s.
Boosey's Ball-Room Music Book, etc. 4s. 6d.
Bowman's Bear Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Bushnell's New Life, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. swd.
Cambrey's Greek and Latin Texts, &c. by Paley, Vol. 3. 3s. 6d. cl.
Carnarvon's Recollections of the Druses, &c. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Carmichael's Law of Patents for Inventions, 8th ed. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Carter's Imitation of Our Lord Jesus Christ, Lent Lectures, 2s. 6d.
Coleridge on Public School Education, &c. 8vo. 3s. swd.
Cook's (Capt.) Voyages of Discovery, &c. by Barrow, sq. 7s. 6d. cl.
Denton's Commentary on the Gospels for Sundays, &c. Vol. 1, 15s.
Dimdale's Two Late! &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Dresser's Popular Manual of Botany, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Dundonald's Autobiography of a Seaman, Vol. 2, 8vo. 14s. cl.
Eclipse of Faith, The, A Defence of, 3rd edit. 7s. 3s. 6d. cl.
Edgar's Sea Kings and Naval Heroes, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Ellicott's Historical Lectures on Our Lord Jesus Christ, 8vo. 12s.
Examination Papers for the Civil Service of India, fol. 2s. 6d. swd.
Fraser's Introduction to Danish or Norwegian, &c. 8vo. 4s.
Further Examination Papers for Civil Service, India, fol. 1s. 6d.
Gairdner on Gout; its History, Causes and Cure, 4th ed. 8s. 6d. cl.
Galloway's First Steps in Chemistry, 2nd ed. &c. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Gems of Christian Psalmody, small 4to. 1s. 6d.
Handbook of Wesleyan Psalmody, small 4to. 1s. 6d.
Harding's Handbook of Ecclesiastical Law, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Hewlett's Heroes of Europe, &c. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Hille's Essentials of Physiology, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl. swd.
How's Psalm 51; Seven Lenten Sermons, &c. 8vo. 1s. cl. swd.
Howitt's Treasury of Tales for Young People, illus. &c. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Holland's Das Gewissen: a Tragedy, Notes by Friderdorff, 3s. 6d.
Jukes (Mrs.), Memoir of, by Gilbert, 4th ed. &c. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Kitto's Physical Geography of the Holy Land, new ed. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Lowe's Ferns, British and Exotic, Vol. 8, royal 8vo. 21s. cl.
Magnet Stories for Summer Days and Winter Nights, Vol. 1, 2s. 6d.
Mason's Introduction to the History of French Literature, 2s. 6d.
Max Müller's Hist. of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, 2nd edit. 21s.
Miller's My Schools and Schoolmasters, cheap edit. &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Miscellaneous Sermons by Clergymen of the Church of England, 3s. 6d.
Mitchell's Lighthouse, a Novel, 2 vols. &c. 8vo. 21s. cl.
Moore's Lalla Rookh, illustrated by Tenniel, 4to. 51s. cl. gilt.
Moore's Memoirs, &c., ed. by Lord J. Russell, 1s. 4d. 12s. 6d. cl.
Nixon's Lectures on the Church Catechism, 4th edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.
Parley's Annual for 1861, edited by Martin, 12mo. 3s. cl. gilt.
Pinker's Rifleman; Record of Target Practice, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Piton and Collier's Manual of Military Law, 4th ed. 8vo. 6d. rn.
Procter's Legends and Lyrics, 5th edit. &c. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Richson's Elements of Elocution, &c. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Ruth Levison; or, Working and Waiting, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Saunders' The Shadow in the House, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Sentences from the Works of the Author of 'Amy Herbert,' &c. cl.
Shaffer's 1877 Memoir of, by Grote, 2nd ed. post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Scripture Revelations on Adam's Disobedience, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Smith (Rev. Sydney), The Wit and Wisdom of, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Smith's Collection of Pieces in Prose and Poetry, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Southey's Words for Christians, 22mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Sophocles, Edipus Rex, Antigone, by Wunder, 2nd ed. 8vo. 3s. each.
Stoddard's Compendium of Universal History, 4th ed. &c. 8vo. 4s. cl.
Standing Orders of the Lords and Commons, &c. 12mo. 5s. cl.
Stephen's Pleadings in Civil Actions, 6th edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.
Stokes's Treatise on Liens of Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. 12mo. 5s. cl.
Tanner on the Signs and Diseases of Pregnancy, post 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Three Chancellors, Wykeham, Walsby, and More, &c. cl.
Trench's Synonyms of the New Testament, 5th ed. &c. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Valley of a Hundred Fires, The, 3 vols. post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Virgil, Aulide edit. with Notes by Morgan, &c. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Wells's Illm Fedbirli Milk, an Essay on Political Economy in Turkish, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Wharton's The Wit and Beauz of Society, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. cl.
Winslow (Mrs. Mary), Memoir of, by her Son, new ed. 7s. 6d. cl.
Wonders of Home, The, 3rd edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.

AUTUMN.

Now sheaves are slanted to the sun
Amid the golden meadows,
And little sun-tanned gleaners run
To cool them in their shadows;
The reaper binds the bearded ear
And gathers in the golden year
And where the sheaves are glancing
The Farmer's heart is dancing.

There pours a glory on the land,
Flashed down from Heaven's wide portals,
As Labour's hand grasps Beauty's hand
To vow good-will to mortals;
The golden Year brings Beauty down
To bless her with a marriage crown,
While Labour rises, gleaming
Her blessings and their meaning.

The work is done, the end is near,
Beat, Heart, to flute and tabor,
For Beauty wedded to the Year
Completes herself from Labour:
She dons her marriage gems and then
She casts them off as gifts to men,
And sunbeam-like, if dimmer,
The fallen jewels glimmer.

There is a hush of joy and love
Now giving hands have crowned us;
There is a heaven up above
And a heaven here around us!
And Hope, her prophecies complete,
Creeps up to pray at Beauty's feet,
While with a thousand voices
The perfect Earth rejoices!

When to the autumn heaven here
Its sister is replying,
'Tis sweet to think our Golden Year
Fulfills itself in dying;
That we shall find, poor things of breath,
Our own Souls' loveliness in death,
And leave, when God shall find us,
Our gathered gems behind us.

B.

FLINTS IN THE DRIFT.

Hitcham, Suffolk, Oct. 14.

I returned, three weeks back, from a visit to the celebrated gravel-pits at Abbeville and Amiens, after spending three days at the former and eight at the latter town. I should have written sooner, but have not possessed sufficient leisure. I will not go over ground which has been well trodden; but assume, what indeed I never doubted, that the flint implements called celts, haches (hatchets), coins (wedges) and langues-de-chat (I adopt the term hatchets), found at Hoxne, Abbeville, Amiens, &c., to be genuine works of Art. I also admitted about a twelvemonth ago, in the *Athenæum*, contrary to my own expectation, and that, I believe, of all geological inquiries on first hearing the statements, that these hatchets had occurred in undisturbed beds of gravel. I trust I proceeded in my examination of these beds with a mind divested of all prejudice against the conclusion at which some have arrived, who consider the hatchets to be the works of a pre-Adamite race of human beings. I feel prepared to accept the inferences which must of necessity follow the legitimate proof of such a conclusion, as I was ready, in early life, to admit a conclusion which a practical acquaintance with geological evidence then satisfied me must be the Truth, in regard to the inconceivable antiquity of the earth. But I have returned from my excursion impressed with the conviction, that the facts I have witnessed do not of necessity support the hypothesis of a pre-historic antiquity for these works of man. Neither do I consider that the bones of extinct animals found associated with them must of necessity be supposed to have belonged to individuals cotemporary with the unassuming workmen who wrought the rude hatchets with the means at their disposal, and which have so much astonished us all. My first visit was to the pit at Moulins-Quignon, near Abbeville, and the impression I received on looking at a well-exposed vertical surface of gravel was, its far more disturbed state than I had anticipated. The intermixture of beds, or rather bands, of the different "samples" (if I may so call them) of the sands and gravels, left no doubt upon my mind that they must have been subjected to violent aqueous action, and had been accumulated at this spot with great rapidity. At other places I afterwards found the gravel deposited with more regularity. At St.-Acheul, near Amiens, the pits are favourably worked for observing the utter confusion in which different "samples" of sand and gravel have been intermingled in the lower portions of the deposit. This has been well described by others; but yet I was not prepared for the full extent of the phenomenon. There are some appearances which it seemed to me impossible to account for by a rush of water depositing first one "sample," and then another rush tearing up and partially replacing what had been removed by the deposition of another "sample." It seemed to me as if the "samples" must have travelled simultaneously, side by side, and become deposited together for a considerable depth. Be this as it may, I think no one can doubt the evidence to be in favour of a cataclysmic action, and rapid deposition of the lower and larger portion of the gravel at the spot near St.-Acheul where the hatchets occur. In other places round Amiens, as in the extensive pits at Moutier, the gravel is not thus greatly disturbed. A suggestion may be put to future inquirers, to ascertain whether hatchets occur only at these remarkably disturbed spots. Those portions of the bed which immediately rest upon the disturbed lowermost parts, are also more or less irregularly deposited; but the uppermost fine sand and clay (or brick-earth) has always the appearance of a tranquil deposit. I was particularly struck with the unconsolidated state of the materials throughout most parts of the highly-disturbed portions. In some localities, as at Moutier, there are indeed patches composed of different "samples" of gravel, which have become firmly consolidated into sandstone and conglomerate, by the infiltration, I presume, of carbonate of lime. This fact, however, does not of necessity imply very high antiquity. The more general condition of the gravel is that of

an entirely unconsolidated rubbly material, differing from anything I have seen elsewhere. In the highly-disturbed spots, the angular fragments of flints are piled together with open spaces between them, so that patches of the gravel readily fall down on removing one flint with the pick, inducing caution lest the explorer should bury his own bones beneath a heap of rubbish. The fractured surfaces of many of the flints have a freshness that might cause them to be regarded as the work of yesterday; and little stalactitic deposits accumulated on them as are easily removable as wax impressions from a seal. I mention this, because I at first felt doubtful of the genuineness of some of the hatchets offered me by the workmen, their surface appeared to be so recent. But I was soon satisfied they were not modern antiques by noticing specks of the same kind of stalagmite adhering to them as to the unwrought flints.

Another test is also serviceable in certifying the antiquity of some of the hatchets. It is this:—The flints, chalk-pebbles, fossil bones, ivory, and hatchets, are alike very frequently spotted over with little patches (sometimes microscopic) of a dendritic crystallization (probably oxide of iron). Both the stalagmitic and dendritic incrustations occur likewise in the more or less imperceptible flaws of the unwrought flints; but it is not possible that a manufacturer of recent hatchets would find these flaws so conveniently arranged as to coincide with the contour of the pseudo-specimen he may wish to fabricate. Some of the specimens that were offered me I cannot suppose to be genuine hatchets; but I have brought them away as illustrating the fancies of the workmen, perhaps, in some cases, their frauds. I saw one hatchet *in situ*, and I extracted also what seems to me a large splinter that had been struck off in the manufacture of another. The hatchets are generally found when the gravel is sifted. The sand passes through the sieve, the workman ejects the larger chalk-pebbles, and the flints remain, among which the wrought specimens are readily recognizable. From various considerations I regard this gravel as a redispersion, by freshwater agency, of materials most of which had long before been derived from the chalk, sparingly intermixed with pebbles of some rocks posterior to the chalk: they possibly constituted an ancient gravel of whose existence there may now be no other evidence. Rolled masses of sandstone, puddingstone, pebbles of flint, one of nummulitic limestone, &c., occurred among the strictly angular flints which compose the bed at St.-Acheul. In a walk from Amiens to St.-Fuscien, thence to Bove, and back to Amiens, I found the chalk ridge rise high above the gravel deposit included within the space I could see spread out before me. It appeared to me far from unlikely that a large area which is nearly surrounded by high chalk, and was entirely inclosed within its ridges and those of the gravel, may once have bounded an extensive lake district. This idea was the more impressed upon me, by noticing a gully or depression in the direction of St.-Acheul, which suggested the possibility of a disruption of the bank in that direction. These speculations may be considered unwarranted by so very incomplete a survey. What I especially noticed was the ferruginous surface of the flints which were heaped on the road-side, until I began to ascend the chalk ridge, when these piles of flints assumed a different character. They were now white; and I ascertained they were not here obtained from gravel-pits, which I was told did not exist so far from Amiens, but that they were picked off the fields. I infer, therefore, that the flinty, or lower portions of the gravel, are confined to a low range within the area bounded by the chalk ridges. In the valley close to St.-Fuscien there is a ridge of the brick earth so generally superimposed upon the gravel. I saw no fossil shells there; but found small concretions of carbonate of lime, which occur also in other places, and especially in a bed of the same material on the opposite banks of the Somme to that on which St.-Acheul stands. There also it rests immediately on the chalk. At St.-Acheul, freshwater and land shells occur in tolerable abundance in this superficial deposit; and I felt interested on seeing a living *Helix* crawl down the surface of a

section and come into close contact with a fossil of its own species. It is not unlikely that the children who collect these fossils for visitors occasionally add unintentionally to their stores some of the dead and decayed recent shells of this *Helix*. The condition of the teeth, fragments of bones and pieces of ivory, which the workmen offered,—and some of which I found myself,—impressed me with the notion of their being detrital remains of fossils from a pre-existent gravel. They are more or less covered with the "dendrites," and the ivory is penetrated with it. They are mostly small abraded fragments. The ivory fragments especially inclined me to regard them as portions derived from broken up fossil tusks. The elephants' tusks usually found in gravel are more or less decomposed, and cracked both longitudinally and transversely, so as to separate into irregularly prismatic lumps. Now it is just such pieces as these that are found scattered through the pits. They are not lying in contiguity with each other, as though the tusk, or a large portion of it, had there rotted; but they are dispersed, as if such a tusk had been tossed in the hurry-burly that had jumbled together the unwrought flints and hatchets in the first rush of the waters on bursting their embankment. Possibly the preservation of the teeth and small fragments of bone in this bed (where no human bones are found) may be due to a previous mineralization to some small extent. Their presence here may be an analogous case to that of the Cetacean bones, and other mineralized fossils, found in the Red Crag. Fossils of the Red Crag epoch are unmineralized; whilst those, as well as others derived from older formations, are highly so, and readily distinguishable on that account. I will, with your permission, take another opportunity of saying a few words in addition.

J. S. HENSLOW.

CHANGES OF CLIMATE.

Fairseat, Wrotham, October 16.

A typographical error in my letter of the 18th ult., as printed in your number for September 22, has led some of your readers to ask what kind of "Gothic periods" could have been known to the ancient Egyptians. The word that should have appeared, instead of "Gothic," was *Sothic*; so called from Sirius, the Dogstar, for which the Egyptian name was *Sothis*.

It may be of interest to notice a much older and more serious mistake connected with this term, in reference to the nature of a Sothic period; which has commonly been described by historians, in a long succession (one writer copying the statement of another), as a cycle of 1461 years. No such cycle of years is known in astronomy; but the figures have another and a very obvious origin. Read "days" for "years," and we see at once what the Egyptians meant. A year consists of 365½ days, which, multiplied by 4, gives the 1461 days of our modern Bissextile or Leap-year cycle. A Sothic period, we may conclude, corresponded with an Olympiad; and the primitive object of the Olympic festivals, held every four years, was, we need not doubt, the intercalation and popular recognition of the day which we now, for the adjustment of solar time, add on every fourth year to the month of February.

This is one of numerous facts that have led me to suspect the existence, on the part of the ancients, of a knowledge of the motions of the heavenly bodies (of such of them, at least, as may be seen without telescopes), and, including the earth's rotation on its axis, much greater than has generally been supposed; and I wish we had now with us a Chaldean astronomer of the era of Nabonassar to clear up, for the satisfaction of your geological correspondents, at least the mathematical parts of the question they have raised.

On this subject, however, before it is dismissed from your columns, as we have yet happily among us a living astronomer of greater than Chaldean authority, and whose letter in reply to Sir Henry James we have all read with respect, I trust we shall receive the fuller information, which in the present state of the discussion, unscientific men must feel to be required.

The point to which Prof. Airy confined his atten-

tion was the tendency of a rotating force to preserve an equilibrium in all parts of a rotating body.

The proposition is a perfectly clear one, and seems conclusive about the probability of any axial disturbances arising out of an internal movement. Perhaps we may go a little further, and say, that if a rotating body like the earth were subject only to internal forces, its surface would present an unbroken level; sudden elevations would be followed by an equally sudden subsidence, and mountain masses could not exist.

But, in "excluding the effects of external actions," Prof. Airy shuts out from our view the great practical fact, with which no one is more familiar than himself, that there are "external actions" in varying influences of gravitation, known to produce both surface changes and axial disturbances, the latter of the kind which we may call, if we please, "evagations," but which are mostly styled "perturbations of the earth's axis of rotation" (*Ency. Brit. Art. "Precession"*), and the real question we have to examine is, whether the effects of these "external actions" have not hitherto been underestimated, and whether they have not a clear, traceable connexion with those changes of climate, dislocation of strata, and upheaval of mountain chains, which perplex the geological world.

The influence of the moon on the tides is a sufficient illustration of the power of the heavenly bodies as they approach and recede from the earth, or from different parts of its circumference, to disturb a centre of gravity, and it is the *modus operandi* of this power (shared, more or less, by every planet of the solar system), or the order of its effects, which most concerns the theory of Sir Henry James.

In the present distribution of land and water, are mountain masses to be regarded as effects or causes? I think every astronomer would answer, as effects; for the obvious reason that, in obeying the influence of any new impulse of gravitation, it is not the solids but the fluids of the globe that must yield first, because the most free to move. Were it otherwise we should see, instead of the flow of the tides, as the moon approaches its meridian, a rising and rocking of the land, and feel the shock of two or more earthquakes every twenty-four hours. It follows that all changes of land level, produced by external gravitation, must be preceded by changes of sea-level, and it is, therefore, in the addition to, or withdrawal of ocean pressure, that we must look for the immediate cause, both of the depression of valleys and the elevation of mountain ranges.

But it is not even with the waters of the globe that, strictly speaking, the action of any new impulse of gravitation must begin. Its influence must be first exerted on the still lighter fluid formed by the surface waves of the atmosphere; on which account let no one ridicule (as, perhaps, some of us have been taught to do) the popular belief which, from its universality, must have found some warrant from experience, that changes of the moon have something to do with changes of weather. It is scientifically certain that the same influences that produce the tides must occasion a corresponding, but more spiral, flow in the ocean above our heads. A fact for the attention of meteorologists, for it is quite conceivable (I must not say probable) that when they have fraternized with astronomers, and learnt to compare their meteorological tables with tables of the positions of the heavenly bodies, they may be able to calculate for us the height of the barometer at any given place for every day in the year, and tell us, besides (with some allowance for local currents), the direction in which the wind will blow.

Of course, I am not contending that there may not be spots in the sun, and other causes of changes of climate than those attending "perturbations of the earth's axis of rotation," and Prof. Airy will, I hope, pardon me if, in attempting to supply some omissions of his paper, I have laid down in this any positions from which, as our official public instructor, he would have to dissent.

W. E. HICKSON.

Dublin, October 16.

As my meaning appears to Sir Henry James to require some explanation, allow me to refer to the

Athenæum, August 25, p. 257. Newton's corollary is there quoted by Sir Henry James as directly applicable to the question he there discusses. I have only pointed out the error committed in applying Newton's correct deductions, relative to a geometrical globe, to an entirely different question,—the equilibrium of the globe of the earth. I stated that, while Newton's globe was a perfect sphere, that of Sir Henry James was a spheroid [*Athen. Sept. 29, p. 410*]. This was, assuredly, no misconception on my part.

HENRY HENNESSY.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Simancas, Sept. 20, 1860.

I am duly installed as the only literary reader in the Archives of Simancas. When, early in the morning of the 20th of August, I first beheld Simancas, I must confess I felt a little low-spirited. Simancas is built on a hill which boldly slopes down to the water's edge of the Pisuerga. The narrow old-fashioned stone bridge, with its seventeen arches, is not without "grandeza," and the castle and the village church which repose in lonely carelessness on the summit, present themselves rather stately in the rich and yet light and lofty sky of Castille. The place, though without a single tree, does not look melancholy. The place! But where is the place? Where are the houses? Besides the castle and the church, I can discern nothing but little irregular elevations, formed of the same light-coloured clay of which the hill consists, with here and there dark dots. Are those hillocks the houses, and the spots the windows and doors? It looks more like a large rabbit-warren. An unpromising prospect! Meanwhile, my carriage moved slowly up hill. Opposite the red-painted drawbridge of the castle there stands a house the front of which exhibits some attempts at whitewashing. It is the *Parador della Luna*, the only hotel of Simancas. I am warned against it. It is noisy, dirty, and dear; it swarms with fleas and other vermin; and yet all these inconveniences are said to be only trifles if compared with the musical propensities of the landlady. She plays the guitar. I know of Spanish ladies playing the guitar only from books, where they are rather interesting dark-eyed creatures. But all those who were acquainted with this lady from real life assured me, with the tone of deepest conviction, that none but drivers of bullock-carts could, for a single night, stand the music of the *Lady della Luna*. Thus, I passed on to the Plaza.

The Plaza is a square formed by twelve of the above-mentioned elevations, which, seen from this side, are undoubtedly recognizable as houses. Each house contains two stories, and each upper story is provided with a balcony. Next to the Ayuntamiento, or Guildhall of Simancas, is the *Ayuntamiento Nacional*—that is to say, the very modest shop where Pedro sells the bad tobacco and worse cigars of the Government. His social position is between a farmer and a mere journeyman. I do not much like the expression of his face. It indicates brutality. But I am recommended to him, and know no other soul a hundred miles around. Thus, after five minutes, I was an inmate in his house, and as I pay for his "hospitality" a little dearer than I should have to pay in a first-rate hotel on the Rhine or in Switzerland, he will defend me against all other housekeepers in Simancas with the fierceness of an animal of prey.

I have a drawing-room. It is not very grand. It is only nineteen feet in length and eleven in width. The door consists of a simple framework of wood, over which white canvas is spanned, already considerably the worse for wear and tear. I mended yesterday the largest holes of the door with needle and thread, which I had brought with me from London. The stitches were, perhaps, a little wide, but, on the whole, Pedro and his wife Mamerta were obliged to acknowledge that I had improved the room. However, of how little duration are improvements if they are against the spirit of the country! The cat of the house, accustomed all her life long to enter and leave my room through the holes in question, got so bewildered at

my innovations that, with one desperate leap, she jumped right through the half-rotten canvas, and the holes are now larger than they were before. Never mind! Above the door hangs a portrait of "San Ignacio de Loyola," with the inscription:—"Forbid the Evil One to enter through this door." Thus, all is safe from this side. Opposite the door is the window, or rather another door, opening on the balcony, and, instead of canvas, provided with heavy wooden shutters. If I remain the winter in Simancas, Pedro has promised me—what?—a stove or a chimney?—no; some panes of glass, in order that I may shut the window without entirely excluding the light. The winter is here so cold that the river is often covered with ice.

Behind my drawing-room there is a dark floor with still darker holes on either side, which serve as bed-rooms. They have no doors. A linen sheet hangs before the opening; that is all. The first hole, or alcove as they call it, contains my bed, and the floor itself serves as common dressing-room. Such is the house, and the furniture is in perfect keeping with it. It is of a very primitive description, and by no means abundant. The beds alone make an exception. They are good, and the linen is as fine and as white as in rich English houses. My bed-cover and pillows are even provided with a rich trimming of lace worked in the country.

Had I my drawing-room all to myself, I might still maintain some independence, and, to a certain degree, live after my fashion. Such exclusion, however, is quite out of question. Mamerta enters my room whenever she likes, and markets from my balcony with the men and women who drive patient and highly-intelligent donkeys, laden with zandias (small water-melons), garbanzos, and other necessities of Spanish life, from house to house and from village to village. Such donkey-drivers will occasionally stop under my window, and scream out in a vociferous voice the name of the "Señora." The best thing I can do under such circumstances is to leave my books, and to tell Mamerta, if she is in the kitchen, that she is wanted on the balcony. But my patience is still harder tried on certain days, when Athanasia, a robust girl of about twenty years of age, hangs my linen and that of the whole family over my balcony for drying, and then, with laudable resolution, sets to ironing it on my writing-table.

However, it is time that I take my readers to the Archives,—an old castle, with crenelated and loop-holed walls, deep moats and drawbridges! Situated on the borders of Castille and Leon, it was in former times a place of great military importance, and as such confided to the keeping of the hereditary Admirals of Castille, till Isabella the Catholic confiscated the castle and its rich dependencies to the Crown, and Charles V. and Philip II. filled it with papers and parchments instead of guns and halberds. Although thus the destination of the place was entirely changed, the hereditary Archiveros, or chief librarians of the family of Ayala, identified themselves so much with their predecessors, the Admirals, that they considered it their principal duty to defend the literary treasures in their keeping against all literary assailants. Robertson, when he wrote his history of Charles V., was among those to whom access was denied. It is superfluous to add that the Ayalas executed only the orders from Madrid, and that in those times, I think, none of the Governments in Europe were enlightened enough to admit students of history to the sources of their science. However, the strongest fortresses cannot hold out against a regular siege for an indefinite time. Thus, the fall of Simancas was unavoidable when the "Spirit of the Age" earnestly attacked it. Simancas surrendered in 1844. M. Gachard, sent by the Belgian Government, and M. Tirant, sent by the French Ministry, entered the Archives, and, for more than a year, rummaged its dusty contents. Don Hilarión Ayala, the Archivero—may it be mentioned by the way that he was the most honest and most kind-hearted of men—did not long survive the fall of the old system. He died the next year.

His successor was not Don Jacobo Ayala, his

nephew and rightful heir, but Don Manuel Garcia, the first officer of the Archives. Don Manuel, after having been occupied nearly fifty years with reading the Records, knows them better than any man now alive. I have found him and all the other employés, down to Zamora, the stately porter, always ready to render me all possible assistance. Besides, the papers are, and I think always were, in good order, and the catalogue, though it is far from being perfect, is still of some use.

Simancas contains considerably more than 100,000 Legajos, or bundles. The number of records which constitute one Legajo varies from ten or twelve to more than 100. Thus it is difficult, even approximately, to calculate the number of State Papers preserved in the forty-six rooms of the old castle; but they must amount to some millions. The collection, therefore, is very considerable. But there are larger Archives than those of Simancas. The oldest document of importance is a kind of Landbook of Castille, which was compiled in the reign of Peter the Cruel. It contains a description of all the landed property in this kingdom, with the names of the proprietors and the taxes and other charges laid on it. In plan and execution it resembles our Domesday Book. It is only more detailed. However, as the reign of Peter the Cruel began in the year 1350, antiquity is not the boast of the Archives of Simancas. There are collections of much older records even in Spain. Besides, for rather more than a century after Peter the Cruel, the information which can be gathered in Simancas remains scanty. The Records do not grow rich and full before the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic. But once arrived at this period, the reader will be astonished at the copiousness and high historical value of the papers here to be found. They continue increasing in number and in importance as long and almost at the same rate as the power of Spain was growing, attain their highest perfection under Philip the First, and gradually lose their interest when we come to those reigns under which Spain had already submitted to the position of a second-rate power in Europe. I have no doubt that from about 1480 to the end of the first quarter of the seventeenth century the Archives of Simancas surpass all the other archives I am acquainted with.

Rome may be richer. I have tried hard to get access to the Papal Records. The Eminences and Monsignori are by far too amiable to answer with a rude denial. They have ordered people to show me some trifles, and then assured me that their Archives contained nothing more on the subject in question than what I had seen. A mere mockery. The fact is, that the Roman Archives are inaccessible to any independent student. Belgium and the Netherlands once possessed excellent public records, but Spain has carried them off. The Belgian Government was obliged to send M. Gachard to Simancas, in order to have copies of their own State Papers. The fate of the English Archives is sufficiently known. There was a time when the officers trusted with the keeping of them treated them a little better than a heap of waste paper. A portion is rotten, and a greater portion was purloined. The Cotton Manuscripts in their present state, though they contain a great number of most interesting documents, show only the greatness of the loss. In France prevailed the custom to preserve the originals of the treaties and charters in the *Treasure of Chartres*, whilst the correspondence and memorials relating to them were deposited in the *Chambre des Comptes* of Paris. The most valuable collection of the *Treasure of Chartres* is, I think, entire, whilst the papers in the *Chambre des Comptes* were destroyed by fire. The Imperial Archives, containing the State Papers of Maximilian the First and Charles the Fifth, as far as they concern Germany, were about fifteen years ago transported from Innsbruck to Vienna, and the Academy of Sciences of this latter city has published a most valuable selection from them under the title of 'Monumenta Habsburgica.' Many records are of general historical interest, and many curious notices, even respecting England, can be gathered from them. But, on the whole, the volumes of the 'Monumenta Habsburgica' are

without comparison inferior to the Legajos of Simancas, except for the writer of a special history of Austria. As for the Monuments of the Archives themselves I am unable to speak, as I have not yet seen them.

The Records of Simancas have escaped the fate of the English and French State Papers. They were never so much neglected as to be permitted to perish by rot and worms. The moats and thick stone walls of the castle have secured them against fire. Private persons (and their names are as well known in Simancas as in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum) have carried away some interesting letters, but their absence is scarcely perceptible in the enormous amount of similar correspondence. The only great calamity which has befallen the Archives of Simancas is that of the Peninsular War. It consisted, according to the most received opinion, in two distinct facts: namely, 1st, in the spoliation of the Archives by the Emperor Napoleon the First; and, 2ndly, in the wanton destruction of numerous Records by the French soldiers quartered in the castle. About the spoliation there is no doubt, and it is equally certain that the French Government, when obliged to restore its plunder, only imperfectly fulfilled its obligation. There are now certain pigeon-holes in the Archives of Simancas covered with a paper on which is written "Los Documentos estan en Paris;" and M. Teulet of the Archives de France, who, be it observed by the way, is of opinion that all the State Papers of Simancas would be of greater use if they were in his keeping, treats them with tender care. This loss comprises about three hundred Legajos, which certainly are not the least interesting. As they, however, relate only to the negotiations between Spain and France, and as even 300 out of 100,000 Legajos form but a small portion, the character of the Archives as a whole is not materially changed by their absence.

As for the destruction of State Papers by French soldiers, I must confess my incredulity. I have tried my best to get reliable information on this subject, and the result of my inquiries is the following:—No officer of the Archives, nor any other person of a more liberal education, who has witnessed the behaviour of the French soldiers, is now alive in Simancas or in its vicinity. On the whole, I have discovered only three eye-witnesses. The one is a lady, who formerly was rich, but now lives in very reduced circumstances in the village of Aroyo. She goes so far as to accuse me of having, in company with Napoleon the First, plundered Spain. She is already in dotage. The other witnesses are two rather intelligent farmers in Simancas. I have heard them separately, but their depositions are to the same effect:—One day, when a strong breeze was blowing, the French soldiers in the castle amused themselves with throwing Legajos from the uppermost balcony, and the papers, of course, were carried far away by the wind. "The neighbouring field looked as though it were covered with snow." As soon, however, as the commanding officer was informed of what was going on, he not only stopped these singular proceedings, but also ordered, under his own superintendence, all the Records carefully to be collected and restored to the Archives. Another circumstance, my witnesses continued, caused at those times much disagreeable feeling among the Spaniards. The French soldiers smoked their pipes in the castle, and lighted them with burning paper. What kind of paper that was none could tell with certainty, but the belief prevailed that the French burnt the Records.

Thus far the witnesses. Their evidence does not go far in establishing the destruction of the Archives by the French. But all suspicion, I think, must disappear, if we consider that neither the officers nor the readers in the Archives have, during the space of fifty years, discovered any papers missing, except those which are in Paris, or purloined by the gentlemen already hinted at. Don Manuel Garcia, who entered on service in the Archives only a few years after the French occupation, is of opinion that the papers burned by the soldiers, if they belonged at all to the Archives, cannot have been taken from the Records, but from the "Conteris"—that is to say, the office of the accountant for the expenses of the administration; as, for in-

stance, paper, ink, and other things, used in the Archives. Such a loss would not be great.

If we sum up, we come to the conclusion that the Archives of Simancas, though not intact, have suffered much less than those of England, France and Belgium. The consequence is that the reader generally finds in them the papers concerning the great political transactions during the sixteenth century, as complete as though he were studying a modern negotiation in the Foreign Office.

G. B.

Munich, Oct. 12.

THE clerk of the weather-office generally receives credit for an extravagant loyalty. "Queen's weather" is so proverbial that a timid sailor ventured to cross the Channel only when the Queen was holding a naval review. To what, then, are we to attribute the snow-storm that fell unrelentingly yesterday, the name-day of King Maximilian of Bavaria? The theatre was in vain lighted a *giorno*: not a royal face was there, save the royal children, and only the dull booming of cannon at intervals told of the solemnity of the day. Perhaps the clerk of the weather-office had given too great heed to the Munich gossip about King Max's ambition. It is confidently reported that he aims at rivaling his father; that his new street, the Maximilian Strasse, is to dethrone the Ludwig Strasse; and that the restoration of the Cathedral now going on is to place him on a level with the founder of the Bonifacius Basilica, the Court Chapel, and the Ludwig's Kirche. If such be the King's ambition, the snow-storm was a just warning. Few second-rate princes could hope to tread in King Ludwig's footsteps, even had they a town so destitute of ornament as Munich was before his accession to begin upon; but it is folly to enter the lists against so formidable an array of churches, temples, statues, pictures, and to inaugurate your rivalry by restoring a church and laying out a street. The Ludwig Strasse is hardly the boast of Munich, though it contains some fine buildings; its general look is too straggling and deserted. Its founder will not hear of trees being planted along it, and on this point alone the Maximilian Strasse has the preference. In other respects, it rather reminds one of that unfortunate frog in *Æsop*. As there are not public buildings enough to line the street, the expedient has been adopted of making all the buildings as shallow as possible; a fine façade and nothing behind.

The other achievement is the restoration of the Frauenkirche, which Munichers who speak French call *Notre Dame de Munich*. The first step towards restoration is a clearing out; when it has got beyond this stage, it is to be adapted to the original design. Then, perhaps, it may be worthy of description. At present, the only notable point is the abandonment of the original design in its most important detail. The two towers, that rise in majestic ugliness, capped by what Murray calls domes, though bearing a nearer resemblance to bee-hives, were intended to terminate in spires; but on the slightest hint of this, all the world of Munich cried out that the bee-hives made the character of their city, and to rob her of them was to ruin her character.

The last great addition to the Royal Library of Quatremer's books has hardly caused as much satisfaction in Munich as it caused grief in Paris. The wall raised by the *Journal des Débats*, at the alienation of so much valuable learning from the capital of Europe might almost find responsive echoes among the purchasers. An enormous sum was paid for the collection. It is true some valuable MSS. came among the less-esteemed volumes; but the number of duplicate copies of works already existing in the second library in Europe far exceeded that of the new acquisitions. And to add to this, a learned German complained that the former owner was chiefly celebrated for his taste in bindings—a taste utterly useless to a public library. The Germans boast that they value a book for its inside, not for its outside, and, with their not yet stifled hostility to France, accuse Frenchmen of nursing the opposite taste.

This week is the October Festival week, and last Sunday was the grand day. The programme

published
tion of th
an exhibi
and the
the day,
certain o
the own
present a
at eight
course, w
in middle
the jocke
to proc
Mendow
on the a
with a s
To-morr

We h
(History
1843," is
at Athe
Lisher's
Mr. J
land as
is about
papers
during t
to the G
We h
Lady M
a Life o
announ
for the
bally fo
We h
Observ
with th
been lo
the Oce
A wo
is in th
which
the day
in two
the Out
Lord
dramat
script
Herber
able m
for a
made h
lately
transac
To say
the ori
in all
Lord
would
value
doubt
collati
produ
with
for on
should
the wo
Mr.
gaged
doubt
be on
histor
durin
the k
librar
Refor
of our
of gro
own
have
dially
that
be in
lithes
cate
and

published in the morning enumerated an exhibition of the banners that were to be given as prizes, an exhibition of Bavarian agricultural implements, and the horse-racing, which was the business of the day. But the horse-racing was attended by certain ceremonies unknown to Epsom. First, the owners of the horses and the jockeys had to be present at the usual service in the Burghers' Oratory at eight in the morning. Then the judges of the course, with the bearers of the prize banners, clad in middle-age costume, the owners of the horses, the jockeys, and the horses that were to run, were to proceed in a festal train to the Theresian Meadow at two in the afternoon. Afterwards, on the arrival of the King, who was to be greeted with a salvo of artillery, the races were to begin. To-morrow more races. E. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We hear that the manuscript of Mr. Finlay's 'History of the Greek Revolution, from 1821 to 1843,' is finished. It is being copied for the press at Athens, and will soon be in the English publisher's hands.

Mr. James Hannay—of whose success in Scotland as a political journalist we are glad to hear—is about to collect into a volume the pleasant papers on classical and humorous subjects which during the past five or six years he has contributed to the *Quarterly Review*.

We hear that Mr. Fitzpatrick, the biographer of Lady Morgan and Lord Cloncurry, has in the press a *Life of Bishop Doyle*. This work has been long announced, and will have a considerable interest for the members of Dr. Doyle's church, and probably for others.

We hear that Lieut. Maury, of the United States Observatory, is about to visit England, in connexion with the publication of an important work he has been long engaged upon, 'On the Meteorology of the Ocean.'

A work on the Rosicrucians, by Mr. H. Jennings, is in the press. It is the first authentic account which has appeared on this extraordinary sect since the days of Robert Flood, or Fludd. The work is in two volumes, and is entitled 'Curious Things of the Outside World.'

Lord Powis owns one of the most interesting dramatic records in this country, the original manuscript diary of the plays licensed by Sir Henry Herbert, when Master of the Revels. This valuable manuscript in the possession of Malone for a considerable period, and a transcript then made by him for his own use has, we are told, been lately discovered. It is proposed to print this transcript, a proceeding we should much regret. To say nothing of the courtesy due to the owner of the original, such a publication would only prevent in all probability a more complete edition under Lord Powis's own sanction. Malone's transcript would, no doubt, give us all the information of any value contained in the manuscript; but we much doubt if any such transcript would bear a minute collation with the original, a careful copy of which, produced under the care of an editor well acquainted with the subject, would form a desirable volume for one of our publication Societies. Lord Powis should, however, lose no time, if he wishes to retain the work in his own hands.

Mr. B. Botfield, M.P., is, we understand, engaged on an arduous undertaking, which, if, as we doubt not it will be, satisfactorily carried out, will be one of great importance in connexion with the history of literature in England and Scotland during the Middle Ages. It is a collection of all the known catalogues of the monastic and private libraries of Great Britain which existed before the Reformation. As an index to the literary tastes of our ancestors, such a work cannot fail to prove of great value,—while it will have an interest of its own as a record of important works, many of which have unfortunately long since perished. We cordially wish success to this undertaking, and trust that should any of our readers, by a rare chance, be in the possession of ancient inedited catalogues, hitherto unknown, they will not fail to communicate to Mr. Botfield—one of our few liberal and discriminating patrons of antiquarian literature.

We print the following note from Messrs. Blackie & Son at their request. Their explanation does not seem to affect the accuracy of our report. That the plates have become imperfect, from the lapse of time since some of them were first issued, is a misfortune for the publishers; but since the Parts are not dated, how is the reader to become aware that the maps of Italy were published nearly two years ago?—

"11, Warwick Square, Oct. 16.
"Our attention has been called to the notice of the 'Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography' in the *Athenæum* of the 29th September, wherein we find the following words:—'The maps comprising this Atlas are said to embrace "the most recent discoveries and the latest political divisions of territory in all parts of the world," and yet they take no notice of the changes of territory in Italy during the past war, much less those of the present year.' The writer of this notice has evidently not been aware that the Parts of the 'Imperial Atlas,' containing the map of Italy were delivered at the office of the *Athenæum* on the 27th of January, 1859, months before the political changes referred to had taken place. Had the Parts come under review soon after they were received, or had the map of Italy as produced this season in the completed work been subjected to scrutiny at the present time, we believe that this as well as other maps of the series would have fully borne out the statement quoted from the title-page. We are, &c.

"BLAC KIE & SON."
—The map of Italy to which Messrs. Blackie & Son refer as "produced this season" we have not seen. It is not found in our set of the 'Imperial Atlas'; and we are unable to say whether it bears out "the statement quoted from the title-page."

Mr. Dickens is preparing a new serial story for *All the Year Round*, which will appear at the beginning of December, and take the place of Mr. Lever's fiction in that journal.

The 'Woman in White' has gone into a fifth "Library Edition,"—and its publishers have bought up the whole cheap issue of 'Antonina,' under the notion that it was calculated to injure their valuable property.

The inauguration of the Liverpool Free Library has taken place according to the programme which we gave last week, with very great success. Mr. Brown received all the honour which he has so justly earned.

An interesting memorial of the great John Bunyan is about to be published by Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly. It is a reprint of a hitherto unknown poem, written by the poet for the support of his wife and family, while he was confined in Bedford jail. Mr. Offor will edit it and supply an introduction, giving many new facts about Bunyan's prison life.

We are informed from Athens that Princess Massalsky, who, under the designation of Dora d'Istria, has published volumes 'On Monastic Life,' 'On German Switzerland,' and 'The Women of the East,' has lately spent three months in Greece, and made the grand tour of the little kingdom, like our English lady tourists. The Greeks of Athens, whose travels rarely extend beyond the monastery of Penteleus and the carriage-roads round the capital, admire her courage, and expect wonders from the pen of a lady who fears neither the burning sun nor the barbaric life of Hellenic cottages, in order to visit mountains with neither trees nor streams, and plains without cultivation.

The Author of 'Orion,' who went out to Australia many years ago, and who was last heard of as a captain of mounted police, has brought out on the stage at Melbourne a new and original comedy, in five acts. With colonial brevity it is called 'Spec in China,' and is said to have had very little success. The day for a native literature has scarcely come in Australia;—though the papers report a successful production on the Melbourne stage of Mr. Horne's dramatic fragment, 'The Death of Marlowe'—a piece which could have had no success on the London boards.

The Shakspeare Memorial Committee of Melbourne have resolved to place the selection of the design for the Memorial proposed to be erected

in Melbourne in the hands of a Committee of Taste, composed of Messrs. Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin, and Sir Charles Eastlake, and through them to invite six of the most eminent English sculptors to send in designs. All the artists of Victoria will receive similar invitations. With the Committee of Taste a Business Committee will be associated.

The following is a translation of a notice that was put up on the walls at Canton on the 29th of July, 1860, concerning an eclipse of the moon. It is evident that the schoolmaster is not abroad in the Celestial Empire:—"To the Red Button Mandarin Loo, Governor of Quang-Tung and Quang-Si Provinces and Board of Soldiers, dated the 10th of Hewang, the 16th day of the 6th month. Entreat and pray to save and protect the moon from being devoured on the 18th day of the 6th moon. The eclipse will commence on the 15th day of the 6th moon at 11.40." Then follows particulars of the time of contact, &c. After which—"All the Mandarins, both civil and military, together with all the people, must do the utmost in their power to save and protect her from such a fearful calamity; and, mind, do not be disobedient."

By the will of the late M. Bordin, notary, a prize has been left to the care of the Academy of Fine Arts, to be given annually for the best treatise on subjects connected with Art. The subject chosen by the Academy for the prize of 1860 was the following:—History, origin and progress of the art of Engraving in France, from the middle of the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth century; the influence exercised by native over foreign and by foreign over native artists. The principal works to be named, with their authors, &c. Only two treatises were sent to the Academy, but they have both been thought worthy of recompense, and the prize has been divided between their two authors. M. Henry d'Escamps, who has been twice before rewarded by the Academy, has received a medal—value 2,000f.; and M. Georges Duplessis, of the engraving department of the Imperial Library, a medal worth 1,000f.

The first volume of a book for possessors of libraries has just appeared, in the fifth edition, at Firmin Didot's, Paris. It is called the 'Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres,' and will prove a treasure to all lovers of rare and costly editions. The Manual has been revised and augmented. It will comprise six large volumes, which will appear at short intervals.

M. de Lourdoux, the editor of the *Gazette de France*, has just died in Paris at the age of seventy-three. His *début* in the world of letters dates as far back as 1814. He wrote in the *Mercury* and the *Spectateur*, and at an early period became a contributor to the oldest of the French political journals, the *Gazette de France*, which was started in 1831 by Renaudot, a doctor of medicine. At the death of M. de Genoude in 1849 M. de Lourdoux took the entire direction of the paper. He was besides the author of many political works, amongst which may be named 'La France après la Révolution,' 'Opinion d'un Citoyen sur la Situation de la France,' 'Le Fil d'Ariane,' &c. The Baron de Lourdoux, in the time of the minister Decazes, was at the head of the Department of Fine Arts under the Minister of the Interior, and President of the Censor's Office under the Minister De Villèle, in 1827. He was born at the Château de Beaufort, Département de Creuse, in the year 1787. The *Press*, in announcing his death, pays a just tribute to the talents and political convictions of the distinguished journalist.

The cast of the sepulchral monument of the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg, in the Cathedral at Speyer, presented by the Emperor of Austria to the Germanic National Museum at Nuremberg, has arrived there, and gives satisfaction. The old chronicler, Ostokar von Horneck, says, in his rhymed Chronicle, that the Emperor Rudolph had his tombstone made during his lifetime, and that the artist, having been informed later that a few wrinkles had taken abode in the Emperor's face, followed him expressly to have the wrinkles immortalized in the stone,—a trouble which, in our opinion, he might have spared to himself; posterity would not have

been the worse for it: it would possess the portrait of the young Emperor, whereas it possesses now that of the aged. However, the artist meant well, and was conscientious. These monuments are the more valuable, as they give us the only portraits from a time when portrait painting and photography were still out of question.

The Imperial Printing Office of Vienna has just adopted a new self-acting printing-press. The paper is not put into this press in sheets, but on a roller, just as it comes from the paper-mill. This roller feeds the machine with paper, which is cut into sheets of the required sizes by shears as it passes through the machine. When the paper has received the impression of the type it is withdrawn by mechanical claws, which arrange sheet upon sheet, as regularly as a workman. The machine also counts the number of sheets it prints, like some of Hoe's machines. Ten of these machines are now in use at the Imperial Printing Office, and one workman suffices to feed the ten.

Mr. HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture of 'The FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' commenced in Jerusalem in July, 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 165, New Bond Street, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM OF SCIENCE, MUSIC and ART.—Open Daily, from Twelve to Half-past Four, and from Seven to Half-past Ten.—Admission to the whole of the Entertainments and Exhibitions, One Shilling.

DR. BACHHOFFNER, F.R.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

MADAME CARLIN'S ANATOMICAL and PHYSIOLOGICAL GALLERY (for Ladies only), 58, Berners Street, Oxford Street, WILL OPEN for the Season the first WEDNESDAY in November, with a Course of Lectures, beginning by Motherhood. Commencing at Three o'clock.

SCIENCE

Natural History for the Use of Schools and Families. By Worthington Hooker, M.D. Illustrated by nearly 300 Engravings. (New York, Harper Brothers; London, Low & Co.)

In this publication the author's plan is not altogether to dispense with technical terms, but to use them rather sparingly, and to explain them when used. The explanations are simple enough, but not always precise. For example, in explaining the terms Fauna and Flora, the author says:—"Those animals which are found in any particular region or country are said to constitute its Fauna, as the flowers found there make up its Flora." We cannot suppose the author to be so ignorant as not to know that botanists employ the term "Flora" to comprehend not merely flowers, but also all trees and plants; yet his explanation would limit the meaning to flowers, which, when geologists employ the term, scarcely come into view at all. With an exception or two, however, of this kind, this book appears to be a simple and satisfactory compilation, very well adapted to its professed purpose, and properly and profusely illustrated. The woodcuts are much better than those which commonly appear in American books, though we recognize many of them as mere reproductions and copies. This is so often the case in the cheaper class of publications on this side of the Atlantic, that we must not be severe upon it on the other side. How many times the illustrations in Milne-Edwards's 'Cours Élémentaire de Zoologie' have been copied and re-copied in similar books it would be rash to conjecture, but probably so often that the latest copyists have lost sight of the original; and some intermediate copyist might perhaps so far forget his debts as to forget to ask forgiveness for his trespasses. Be this as it may, we see that Milne-Edwards's turtle has turned up in New York; so, also, have his skeletonized ostrich and his perch, his anatomized mollusk, his echinus, his wasp's nest, and, we suppose, a dozen others, if it were worth while to trace them, and all without acknowledgment. In turning over the two volumes successively, we seem to recognize so many illustrations in

common that it becomes our duty to remind Dr. Hooker of Samuel, who could boldly and conscientiously say what we fear, the Transatlantic Doctor would stumble at, viz., "Whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded?"

If Milne-Edwards himself were to take up such a volume as this, and to follow the example of the theatrical spectator who suddenly exclaimed "That's my thunder!" we should be treated to a series of strange exclamations, as he successively identified his plundered properties, such as "That's my skeleton!"—"That's my ostrich!"—"That's my tortoise!"—"That's my perch!"—"That's my torpedo!"—"That's my lobster!"—"That's my crab!" and "That's my centipede!" Not that he would always know them again, for some of them have not been kindly treated in their travels, especially those that are delicate. In truth, the beauty and finish of his illustrations must suffer by common re-copying, though the copyists are perhaps doing their best.

That Dr. Hooker, although not so conscientious as Samuel, has prepared a serviceable educational book, we are pleased to pronounce. That such books are necessary in America, he himself informs us. We might have expected that our self-commending Transatlantic cousins would have materially improved upon the educational system of the old country; but, says Dr. Hooker,—

"this strange neglect of these studies [Natural Sciences] is seen even in our colleges. When a young man, for instance, enters Yale College, he is not supposed to know anything of the Natural Sciences, or, at least, no knowledge of them is required as a qualification for admission. And after his admission, he is drilled in mathematics and the languages alone for two long years. The Natural Sciences are wholly excluded till his junior year, when he begins to attend to Natural Philosophy; and in his senior year he is taught, necessarily in a very hurried manner, in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. Yale College by no means stands alone in this respect, for very nearly the same is true of most of the colleges in this country, showing how little importance is attached to the study of the Natural Sciences as a part of the system of education. All this is radically wrong. The Natural Sciences ought to have a place on an equality with the other studies, and from the outset."

All this is radically true, Doctor; and with you we "go in" for the Natural Sciences. "They manage these things better in France,"—including, we may add, the woodcuts.

A Description of the Human Body: its Structure and Functions. By John Marshall. (Day & Son.)

A Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame. By B. Waterhouse Hawkins. (Chapman & Hall.)

A knowledge of the natural sciences can no longer be confined to a professional class; they involve facts which are so important in everyday life that there are no individuals so placed that they may not derive advantage from their study. This is more especially the case with the laws of life—physiology—which, although hitherto cultivated almost exclusively by medical men, embraces facts which lie at the foundation of the comfort and happiness of every living being. It is only as we live, and live in accordance with the laws of our existence, that the great ends of our being can be carried out. However familiar we may be with disease, and the occurrence of death at every age, there is nothing more certain than that a great proportion of disease and death in the world arises from our ignorance of the laws of health and life. This conviction has been

forced upon us by the fact, that we can count the deaths in any given community, and arrive at conclusions as to its comparative healthiness or unhealthiness. On this ground our Government has claimed the right to legislate, and when the deaths of any district are more than thirty in the thousand it insists on inquiry, and the establishment of means for the removal of the causes of death. In this way the death-rate of many of our large towns has been reduced from thirty or more in the thousand to twenty-five and even twenty in the thousand. In this reduction of disease and death, not only has all the unhappiness and suffering attendant upon sickness and death been prevented, but their expense has been saved. The community thus benefited is a stronger, more productive and profitable one to the rest of the nation than when in its unhealthy condition.

Study of the laws of life, and especially of the application of statistics to their phenomena, has led to these results. To what extent the pressure of the causes of disease and death may be mitigated by the action of a government it is impossible to say, but it is very evident that the Government, whether by imperial laws or local authority, can only do part of what is necessary to be done in enabling man to live in accordance with the laws of his existence. A city may be well supplied with water, and the inhabitants taxed to pay for it, but no town council or vestry can compel the inhabitants to use it. Whilst the Government, in fact, does what it can for great public works, which individuals could not execute, there must be a knowledge on the part of individuals as to how they can take advantage of the means of preserving health which surround them. This knowledge is not to be communicated by dogmatic teaching, but by giving to individuals such a knowledge of the laws of their existence as shall enable them to avoid the causes of disease and seek the means of health. Such knowledge would seem to be especially appropriate at the present day, when the nation is calling upon her youth to train their sinews and muscles to the art of war. Viewed from a national and social point of view, there seems hardly any question second in importance to this one of public health. Our Legislature has not yet felt its full importance, as is seen in its hesitating and fragmentary legislation on the subject, whilst the great bulk of the community grow up in total ignorance of the nature of the means by which they may preserve their health. Yet this knowledge is more important to the working man than to any other class. Between him and hopeless misery, and perhaps crime, there stands but one barrier, and that is the integrity of his bodily frame. Damage this, expose it to pestilential vapours, let it be under-fed or wrongly fed, over-worked or wrongly worked, and disease and death set in with all their desolating results.

Men and women before they come to years to manage for themselves, should be taught something of the machinery of their bodies and the laws by which it works. The Government has been alive to this, and it is now some years ago that the Department of Science and Art published a set of large Physiological Diagrams, "in order to place within reach of the public, and especially of teachers in non-medical colleges and schools, appropriate and convenient materials to assist in communicating a general knowledge of the formation and uses of the different parts of the human body." These diagrams were prepared under the direction of Mr. John Marshall, the present Lecturer on Anatomy in relation to Art in the School of Design at South

Kensing
Mr. Cu
Day by
on acq
as quot
been re
might h
in the
Mr. M
volume
grams i
very d
school
the lett
been u
Mr. M
scripti
At t
dema
large d
in this
ture o
subject
introdu
omitted
the hea
the bra
and the
are suc
a larg
for inst
organs
length
instruc
to desc
on the
to whi
a short
organs
Mr. m
perform
execut
do we
quidem
superf
profou
should
nothing
To tes
know
studen
book v
We
the ob
artists
the lo
letons,
which
accur
with
the Li
is surr
the re
which
the ar
of stu
plates
made
of Su
may
that,
collec
lies t
which
exten
to ret
prese
retain
posed
whet
ever

Kensington Museum. They were drawn by Mr. Cuthbert, and produced by the Messrs. Day by means of Zincography. The diagrams, on account of their large size, were regarded as quite a triumph of Art. They have, however, been rendered somewhat less useful than they might have been by the delay which has occurred in the production of a letter-press description. Mr. Marshall has now produced a quarto volume, accompanied by an atlas of the diagrams reduced to a folio size. This will be very disappointing to hundreds of earnest schoolmasters and popular lecturers to whom the letters and figures on the diagrams have been unmeaning ciphers. Let us hope that Mr. Marshall will publish at once a short description of his diagrams.

At the same time, Mr. Marshall's book demands notice. The subjects of the nine large diagrams are treated of in detail, and in this way a connected account of the structure of the whole body is given: those subjects which could not with propriety be introduced into general instruction being alone omitted. The skeleton, the muscles, the lungs, the heart, the lymphatics, the digestive organs, the brain and nerves, the organs of the senses, and the microscopic structure of the textures are successively taken up. To some of these a larger space is given than to others. Thus, for instance, the structure and functions of the organs of the senses are gone into at some length as being especially adapted for popular instruction. The plan of the work is, first, to describe the various structures represented on the diagram, and then to indicate the uses to which each part is put during life; and a short *résumé* of the functions of each set of organs is given at the end of the chapter. Mr. Marshall has had a difficult task to perform. On the whole, we think he has executed it wisely and well. In no instance do we find that a light estimate of the requirements of his readers has led him into superficiality, and those who are preparing for profounder physiological studies will find, should they use this volume, that they will have nothing to unlearn in their onward progress. To teachers in classes, to artists wishing to know something of life as well as form, to students entering the medical profession, this book will be found useful.

We now turn to Mr. Hawkins's Illustrations, the object of which is more particularly to supply artists with the outlines of the form of man and the lower animals as indicated by their skeletons. The work consists of ten plates, in which are given the skeletons, more or less accurately depicted, of Man placed in relation with various animals, as the Gorilla, the Bear, the Lion, the Horse, the Camel, &c. The skeleton is surrounded with a shaded outline so as to show the relation of the hard skeleton to the soft parts which are protected by it and rest upon it. To the anatomical student and the artist desirous of studying the anatomy of the skeleton these plates will be found useful. Mr. Hawkins has made his studies in the Museum of the College of Surgeons and in the British Museum. It may be new to some of our readers to know that, in the latter institution, one of the finest collections of skeletons of animals in Europe lies buried in the crypt, for want of space in which to display it. Such facts cannot be too extensively known at a time when it is proposed to retain the Natural-history collections in their present position. Should these collections be retained in Bloomsbury, even with the proposed increase of space, it is questionable whether this fine Osteological Museum would ever see the light of day.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Oct. 1.—H. T. Stainton, Esq. V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Janson exhibited some examples of *Epitrix atropæa*, found on *Atropa belladonna*, near Arundel, by the Rev. H. Clark and Mr. Wollaston, in September; the species had not previously been detected in Britain.—Mr. Stevens exhibited a small collection of insects of various orders, made by Mr. Oxley, in New Zealand; some Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, from the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, sent home by Mr. Trimen; and some splendid examples of *Goliathus Derbyana*, and allied species from the interior of Africa.—Mr. Westwood exhibited some exotic Lepidoptera, recently obtained in Paris, including many rare and remarkable species, amongst which were *Papilio Dedalus*, *Zethenia pimplea*, and a beautiful specimen of *Morpho Aurora*. He also exhibited both sexes of *Saturnia Cynthia* and *S. Ricini*, and a hybrid reared from these species.—Dr. Knaggs exhibited some specimens of a Noctua, apparently of the genus *Nonagria*, which he had obtained at Folkestone, and read an elaborate statement of the characters by which it may be distinguished from the closely allied species *Nonagria concolor*.—Mr. Syme exhibited a female of *Sphinx convolvuli*, reared from a larva found near Deal in the autumn of last year. The insect emerged from the pupa on the 15th ult., and although it had remained nearly a year in the pupa state, yet the eggs were scarcely developed in the abdomen.—Mr. Smith exhibited a specimen of *Bombus equestris*, a species of humble-bee found in Denmark, which had been caught on board a steamer midway between Hamburg and Lowestoft, and about 200 miles from land.—Mr. Stainton exhibited drawings of the larva of all the British species of *Melanippe*, admirably executed by Mr. W. Buckler. The insects delineated had, in all instances, been bred from the eggs, and were represented both of the natural size and magnified.—Mr. Bond exhibited fine examples of *Leucania vitellina*, and the female of *Agrotis cinerea*, taken by Mr. Rogers at Freshwater, and a beautiful series of *Heliophobus hispidus*, found by himself in the Isle of Wight during the past month.—Mr. Smith read a paper by R. Trimen, Esq., 'On the Habits and Economy of a Mantis, found at the Cape of Good Hope.'—Mr. Janson made a communication 'On the Habits of *Hyllobius abietis*, and the Means most adapted to arrest the Destruction caused by this Beetle in Plantations of Larch and other Fir Trees.'

FINE ARTS

THE NEW STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS FOR OXFORD CATHEDRAL.

St. Frideswide was daughter of Didan, Prince of Oxford and the neighbouring territory. Her mother's name was Safrida. At an early period of her life she devoted herself to the service of God in the monastic life. Her father founded a nunnery at Oxford in honour of St. Mary and All Saints, the direction of which was undertaken by his daughter. Algar, a Mercian prince, struck with her beauty and virtuous life, demanded her in marriage,—but not being able to overcome her resolution of celibacy, attempted to carry her off by force. She evaded this by concealing herself in a hog-sty for a long time. Thus odoriferously situated, she was overlooked. The prince, the legend goes on to say, on entering the city, was miraculously struck blind, and only recovered his sight on his repentance by the intercession of the saint. After this accident the holy virgin, to shun the danger of applause, and live more perfectly to God in closer retirement, built herself a little oratory at Thornbury, where she enthusiastically practised penance and heavenward contemplation. St. Frideswide died before the end of the eighth century, was honoured by many miracles, and the church in which she was buried became famous for the treasure of her relics, and took her name. The Cathedral of Oxford is built where her nunnery formerly stood.

Out of this bald mediæval legend Mr. Jones has constructed a pictorial life of the saint for the decoration of the Cathedral. He has

treated it with that peculiar feeling for the theme exemplified in countless works of Art and literary productions of old time, which enters into a certain humour of manner, and does not disdain to see the realistic interest of the subject, showing the occurrences he represents exactly as they might have happened. Commencing in the first light with the little virgin saint at school, the second compartment shows her with the chief of her companions, founding the first nunnery at Oxford. The messengers of the Mercian king come to demand her in marriage, bootlessly; and in the last subject he himself is seen coming with forces to carry her off. She flies secretly from Oxford by the river to Abingdon, in the first and second subjects of the second window light. Then the King of Mercia is shown harrying and destroying the whole country round about, being enraged at not finding the fair saint. Next, she is seen concealed amongst the swine. The third light shows her, after some days, taking boat, and flying to a nunnery at Binsey, and the King, finding no trace of her, returns sorrowfully. Her companions and the chief ladies of Oxford join her at Binsey. This section concludes with displaying her miracles and alma-deeds. The fourth light displays how the King of Mercia, after many months, hearing of her fame, returns to Oxford, and again attempts to carry her away. This she narrowly escapes, and flies to Oxford. A battle between the Mercians and the men of Oxford takes place at the barrier. The King is struck blind by a red waving bolt of lightning. The next scene closes all: "St. Frideswide dies in peace in the city of Oxford," and is, indeed, a simple and well-designed subject.

It will be seen that this is a very different thing from the regimental and allegorical system of treating a legend. Mr. Jones has not only dealt with his subject thus effectively, but each incident is full of little illustrative points, at times pretty, humorous or pathetic, always suggestive, apt and poetical. The series is, in fact, the work of an artist, who perfectly enters into the heart of the mediæval feeling, and rightly places in a Gothic cathedral a series of designs conceived in a Gothic spirit. The window has four lancet-headed lights, occupying the body of the opening, divided by broad mullions of unbroken outline. The head of the window forms, first, a circle, with a representation of the Ship of Souls conveyed by angels, and progressing with broad-spread sails over the sea. Beneath this are two sexfoils of bold, but probably too broken outline, for the tracery intrudes upon the glass in a way which might have been necessary to give variety to the forms, simple as these are, in the circle and lights, but which must have made the task of illustration one of no small difficulty. These are respectively the Tree of Life and the Tree of Knowledge. In the first, the angels are seen guarding the tree, appropriate and fanciful accessories surrounding it. In the second, the human-headed serpent twines round the trunk and broad boughs, and lunges a sweet, evil countenance forwards upon its long neck. Below are flames of fire, and about it Mr. Jones has quaintly expressed a row of oaken palings. In the distance flow the curving lines of the waters of the rivers of Paradise. The designs have been executed by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. John Phillip, who has made such excellent use of the materials acquired in former journeys, has again gone to Spain for a lengthened tour. We are to expect, it is reported, more than one picture of a humorous character from this artist next year.

Mr. G. E. Street is engaged on a church in Garden Street, Westminster, which, when completed, will contain a fresco by Mr. G. F. Watts, with stained glass and chancel and roof decorations by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. This church promises to be the *chef-d'œuvre* of the architect.

Mr. H. H. Armistead corrects an error which described the excellent statue of Aristotle, now in the Oxford New Museum, as the work of M^r. E. B. Stephens. Mr. Armistead is the sculptor.

Mr. Edward Lear, who, after a lengthened tour in Greece, Egypt, and Syria, has recently returned for a time to England, is engaged upon a large and

important picture, representing the great cedars of Lebanon, employing thereupon a set of elaborate studies made before the immemorial trees themselves. This work is intended to carry on the series of views of scenes of classical and scriptural interest, which the artist has produced from time to time during the last few years, among which representations of Syracuse, Mount Athos, Jerusalem, &c., are well known to the public.

Messrs. Hayward & Leggatt exhibit a small and sufficiently characteristic portrait, in profile, of Lord Clyde, executed by Mr. Jones Barker, who has profited by sittings from his Lordship given since his return from India.

Mr. Schenk certainly improves in the execution of his series of lithographic portraits of distinguished men, if we are to judge by one of Lord Elcho now before us. This has been executed from a photograph by Mr. J. Watkins. In spite of a little theatrical manner in the attitude and pose of the head, this is a characteristic likeness of the nobleman who has had more to do with the rapid increase of the Volunteer movement than any other Englishman. The face tells well; it is more carefully drawn than we have found Mr. Schenk's work to be heretofore; but the coat, hands and minor portions are as careless as ever, which is a pity.

The Painting Academy lately founded at Weimar will be opened in the course of this month. It was to have been opened at Michaelmas, but the unfavourable weather had prevented the completion of the new building. The Director of the new establishment is the landscape-painter, Professor Count Kalkreuth, who settled at Weimar about two years ago. The other professors at the Academy are Herren von Ramberg, Böcklin, Genelli, Nissen, and Von Schorn, the learned Art-critic. Several of these artists left Munich at the call of the Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar, to assist him in the carrying out of this favourite idea. It would seem then that the Fine Arts have found a generous protector in the grandson of Karl Auguste.

The colossal bronze statue of the Virgin, which was recently inaugurated on Mount Cornelle, at Puy, and which was designed by M. Bonnat, weighs 150 tons. The bronze is that of 213 cannons, taken at Sebastopol, and given by the French Emperor. The statue is upwards of 50 feet high, and consists of 120 pieces fastened together. In the interior is a winding staircase, as in the Columns of the Place Vendôme and the Place de la Bastille.

A Correspondent in Melbourne, writing of the progress of architecture in that city, states that the mass of temporary buildings erected for the accommodation of the vast numbers of emigrants attracted there by the gold-fever is being fast replaced by fine edifices for domestic and municipal uses. Within the last three or four years, besides the public works undertaken at the expense of Government—among which may be mentioned the Houses of Parliament, a splendid building in itself, the Treasury, the Printing-Office, New Post-Office, and new Government offices—large and splendid houses have been erected for the various banking corporations, houses that would not discredit London itself. Among other notable improvements, is the establishment of a well-furnished public library in a handsome edifice of solid stone. The Observatory, which is under the direction of Prof. Neumayer, is also a recent erection. The employés of this establishment are now devoting themselves with great energy to the observation of various phenomena connected with the important subject of terrestrial magnetism. It is proposed to purchase the Planetarium constructed by M. Richter. There are but four or five of these instruments in existence. Humboldt was deeply impressed with the serviceableness of them as a means of education. The University of Melbourne, which is in full activity, is situated at a short distance from the city, and possesses a highly-valuable Museum of Natural History. With regard to the contemplated Shakespeare Memorial, which is to be erected in Melbourne on a splendid scale, the German residents of the colony held a meeting on the 8th of May last, and discussed the propriety of their assisting in its erection.

The following is a list of the pictures that have been purchased by, or presented to, the Irish Institution for the National Gallery of Ireland:—A Portrait, by P. de Koning, purchased from B. Watkins, Esq., 1856. The under-mentioned have been presented:—Landscape, by Barrett, from T. S. Berry, Esq., LL.D., 'St. Sebastian,' by Ribera (Lo Spagnoletto), B. Watkins, Esq., 'Noah's Ark,' Hondekoeter and Weenix, the Earl of St. Germain when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 'David's dying Bequest to Solomon,' Ferdinand Bol, by the same, 'Interior of the Church of St. Jaques, Antwerp,' Genisson and Willems, the Earl of Charlemont, 'Head of St. Jerome,' by Guido, W. Anthony, Esq., 'Madonna and Child, with St. John,' Longhi di Ravenna, Robert Clouston, Esq., 'The Madonna Crowned, with the Infant Christ and St. John,' school of Andrea del Sarto, the same, 'Mountain Torrent,' Everdingen, the same, 'View of Meissen,' B. Canaletto, the same, 'Dinner at a Farmhouse,' Ryckheurts, the same, 'Milo,' David, Arthur L. Guinness, Esq., 'Landscape and Figures,' J. Vernet, T. S. Berry, Esq., LL.D., 'Landing of William the Third at Torbay,' W. Vandervelde, the same, 'Landscape and Figures,' Hansbergen, J. Calvert Stronge, Esq., 'Bust-Portrait of a Young Woman,' Palma Vecchio, presented by the Treasury, or deposited by the Trustees of the National Gallery, London, 'Young Huntsman returning with his Booty,' Schiavone, the same, 'The Departure of Abraham,' Jacopo Bassano, the same, 'Bust-Portrait of a Man,' Tintoretto, the same, 'Bust-Portrait of a Man,' Leandro Bassano, the same, 'Half-length Portrait of Pellegrini Morosini,' Pordenone, the same, 'Sportsmen returned from the Chase' (attributed to Hurerer), the same. The following are early German pictures from the Krüger Collection:—'Virgin and Child,' donor below, 'Christ before Pilate,' 'St. Dorothea,' 'St. Margaret,' 'Adoration of the Kings,' by Bruyn, 'St. Christopher,' by Francks, 'Female Head,' by Holbein, 'The Nativity,' by Claessens, 'Christ bearing his Cross,' 'Virgin and Child, and an Angel,' 'Sketch, Mythological Subject,' Andrea Schiavone, 'Sketch,' companion to the last, by the same, 'The Madonna and Child,' attributed to the school of Mabuse, 'The Adoration of the Shepherds,' Ipolito Scarsellino, 'View of Venice,' attributed to Michele Marieschi, 'View of Venice,' the same, 'Marriage of St. Catherine,' Onoria Marinari, presented by Joseph F. Duckett, Esq., 'The Last Supper,' Tintoretto, the Viscount Powerscourt, 'Copy of the Descent from the Cross,' by Rubens, T. S. Berry, Esq., LL.D., 'Ruins,' Panini, the same, 'The Adoration of the Shepherds,' Giacomo Bassano, H. West, Esq., Q.C. The following are purchases:—'Portrait, Caravaggio,' 'Peter Martyr,' after Titian, 'The Angel delivering St. Peter from Prison,' Martin De Vos, 'Elijah invoking sacred Fire from Heaven,' attributed to Nicolo delle Abate, 'The Virgin with the Infant Saviour,' Padovanino, 'Portrait of a Cardinal,' Tintoretto, 'School of Athens,' a cartoon, after Raphael. In addition to the above, the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery (Ireland) have obtained, through private advances, an important collection, chiefly of works of the Italian Schools, numbering thirty-nine. The donations already received have enabled them as yet only to repay a small portion of these advances. A collection of 100 water-colour drawings has been bequeathed to the Institution by the late Capt. Taylor. In sculpture, the Institution possesses two works, presented by Mrs. Carmichael, 'Venus Anadyomene,' and 'Boy taking a Thorn from his Foot,' both in marble.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of Miss Louisa Fyde and Mr. W. Harrison. Sole Lessee. Second appearance of Madame Palmieri and Mr. Alberto Lawrence. Change of Opera each Evening, and Selection of Grand Overtures by the Unrivalled Orchestra. MONDAY, October 23, TROYADE. Messrs. Henry Haigh, Alberto Lawrence, Theodore Distin, Leslie; Madame Palmieri, Miss Leffer, Miss Albertazzi. TUESDAY, October 24, (first time this season), CROWN DIAMONDS. Miss Louisa Fyde, Miss Thirwall; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. G. Kelly. WEDNESDAY, the 24th, LURLINE. Miss Louisa Fyde, Miss Leffer, Miss Albertazzi; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. H. Wharton, Mr. H. Corri, and Mr. G. Kelly. THURSDAY, the 25th, DINORAH. Miss Louisa Fyde, Miss Leffer, Miss Thirwall; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. G. Kelly, Mr. St. Albans, Mr. H. Corri. FRIDAY, October 26, TROYADE. SATURDAY, October 27, CROWN DIAMONDS.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Each Evening, a POPULAR OVERTURE, by the Orchestra, concluding with a DIVERTISSEMENT. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 3d., Dress Circle, 8s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Arrangements have been made for Parties visiting the Theatre to sit Private Boxes, on the First Tier for 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, every Night at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Full Programmes and Books of the Words may be obtained at the Ticket Office, open daily from Ten till Five, 23, Piccadilly. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Robin Hood: Opera, in Three Acts, written by John Oxenford, composed by G. A. Macfarren; arranged from the score by Edward F. Rimbault. (Cramer & Co.)—The judicial faculty granted,—be that greater or less in quantity, largely or slenderly supported by experience,—first impressions may be largely trusted when an opera is in question. The ear, it is true, may not on a first night be able to follow the construction of the music through all its mazes; but if it fail to recognize effects, the effects have, in a degree, failed of their aim, which is to strike home. If the cultivated listener be not caught, there is too much chance of less-exercised hearers losing their way. An unsympathetic audience, a slack execution, may peril the reception of what is good,—the converse may give a false lustre to what is bad; but the essentials remain the same. To wait for the disentanglement of mysteries, to retain a phrase only after the ear has been saturated with it, is what no competent witness should be called on to do.—Without some power of early decision, he is at the mercy of accidents, influences, the chances of being led away by the technical beauties of detail, and of lastly arriving at a verdict less just to his own conscience than the first one impressed on him during the progress of the work with which he is making acquaintance.—The above conviction, we know, lays those who state it open to the charge of flippancy, presumption, dogmatism: it is one, however, of some importance, as tending to reconcile discrepancies of opinion among persons in different positions. An actor's judgment of a play, a singer's opinion of an oratorio, a conductor's prophecy of the chances of a new opera, have been all reached through those habituating processes of preparation with which audiences have nothing to do. Be the theory sound or unsound, however, it has in the present case been too signally illustrated not to come naturally in as preface to the remarks on the new opera in print,—which must be offered in sequel to the report on its first night, written under the immediate influence of performance.

The published music of 'Robin Hood' gives us no reason to alter or modify the opinion of that opera expressed in last week's *Athenæum*. We must rather confirm it by illustration.—The Overture in § begins simply and with promise as the prelude to a woodland opera. The second subject passed from the ear as soon as heard, from its want of interest. It is a phrase, not a melody such as Mr. Macfarren can write and has written.† Yet that this, as the *motivo* of Marian's ballad 'True Love,' is the thread-tune of the opera, perpetually recurring, inwrought everywhere, we come to know on seeing the music. Surely such a phrase should have been more arresting, considering the important part destined for it.—The introductory chorus of armourers and spinners, with the duet of Alice and Allan interwoven, flows easily enough. The Romance in which Robin Hood's adventures are told is not happy, but the words are intractable. The Duetto which follows is tuneable. The next number claiming a good word is the commencement of the *Sompnour's* air, which is comically pompous. Robin's first song—

Englishmen by birth are free—

† Let us instance in his 'Don Quixote' the tunes 'I quit my pillow,' the bass song 'When Bacchus invented the bowl,' in his 'Charles the Second,' 'She shines before me like a star,' and 'A poor simple maiden am I,' in his 'May Day' the Queen's rondo with its burden,—all melodies that come back unbidden (and without reference) as so many happy and clear thoughts that have printed themselves deep in memory.

is an exam-
fatten betw-
satisfy it
transposed
having de-
key of c o
finale (No.
in the op-
till we co-
third time
ineffective
but tamel-
The 'F'
—after ar-
reminds r-
in 'I Tru-
finitely m-
itself mis-
roasting a-
on the ye-
that save-
entry of
carried on
Robin Ho-
Neverthe-
for the t-
have plea-
a cloth-
words ha-
have bee-

enfeebled
the bar, r-
the way,
tric read-
tains'.—
wound
culties;—
ing inst-
gay and
score.—
sickly, y-
Throug-
ness, w-
make u-
if we w-
way of
of 'Gai-
stubbor-
—let th-
thick w-
more e-
laume
of the
it by S-
of spi-
up the
seems
is kep-
bar p-
times.
eigh-
bars
all b-
e m-
After
tenor
(spiri-
(whic-
dialo-
(p. 2

lead-
again-
ten,
it w-
and
A
duet
oper-
so d
cent-
sm-
the
due

is an example of the manner in which Mr. Macfarren betrays the ear when a simple tune would satisfy it better. The printed copy (possibly transposed) gives us the impression of his not having decided whether to write his ditty in the key of C or A. The Round which opens the first *finale* (No. 7), is very good,—one of the best pieces in the opera: the *Duetto* which succeeds elegant; till we come to the feeble 'True Love' for the third time (the song with its words having passed ineffectively over). It brings down the curtain but tamely.

The 'Foresters' part song opens the second act;—after an interlude, the commencement of which reminds us, by a phrase, of the Gipsy chorus in 'Il Trovatore.' Signor Verdi's "start" has infinitely more vigour and originality. The song itself misses fire.—No. 9 may be called "the roasting scene," in which three outlaws "expatiate on the venison on the spit" lustily enough, in words that savour too strongly of Mistress Glasse. The entry of the *Sompnour* and his robbery is well carried on in the movement, which is interrupted by *Robin Hood's* bacchanal somewhat importunately. Nevertheless, the bacchanal itself is the best melody for the tenor in the opera. Elsewhere, it would have pleased us more. The dancing chorus in 2 has a clodhopping animation; if the accent of the words has been neglected on purpose, it had better have been respected. The setting of the words—

Foot it merry-ly....

enfeebles the *thump* on the dotted crotchet ending the bar, which the musical phrase requires. (This, by the way, is only one of the many examples of eccentric reading of the words which 'Robin Hood' contains.)—No. 10 is the *bravura* for the *prima donna*, wound up with a piteous display of vocal difficulties;—No. 11, the duet for two *sopranos*, following instantaneously, alluded to last week, is very gay and elegant; one of the best numbers in the score.—Passing the *Sheriff's* ballad, No. 12, as sickly, we come to the Fair Scene, or second *finale*. Throughout this the folk-music has an uncouthness, which, if it be the true old English tone, would make us wistfully long for new England. We feel as if we were sitting at a play, where some writer, by way of marking his period, imitated the language of 'Gammer Gurton's Needle.' There is no need of stubborn ruggedness, let the time be ever so remote, —let the shoes of the *dramatis personæ* be ever so thick with nails. Where was ever national colour more exquisitely preserved than throughout 'Guillaume Tell'!—but how completely is every crudity of the wild music of the country discharged from it by Signor Rossini, without the slightest sacrifice of spirit or beauty!—Mr. Macfarren has wrought up the scene ingeniously, but the leading phrase seems to us rudely uninviting. The same humour is kept up in the "Round Dance," where an eight-bar phrase is wrought on as a ground bass twelve times. Seeing it was to be put to such a use, the eight-bar phrase should hardly have contained two bars twice repeated, monotony being thus made all but inevitable. In the quaint pantomime (pp. 165-6), what may be called the *trio* in C major is very happy, and scored effectively. After this comes the Blindman's Buff scene, the tenor ballad in D flat major, the archery contest (spiritedly described in the music), the quintet (which is not either new or effective), then dialogue, with a strange entry for the *Sheriff* (p. 224) on the words

My children,

leading into the *stretto*, in which 'True Love' once again does duty;—though, with nine hearers out of ten, such is the unmarked nature of the melody, it will pass unperceived. The ballad, the quintet, and the *stretto* are in the most modern opera style.

After a long prelude to the third act, comes the duettino, No. 15, betwixt *Alban* and *Alice*, which opens note for note, with the phrase—

Kommt jeder brave Mann,

so dear to all who love 'Die Zauberflöte.' Of the bass scena, No. 16, we spoke a week ago; it is a cento of hackneyed violent passages, producing small effect save that of showing the steadiness of the vocalist who can work them out. To the after duett, No. 17, we also alluded.—The *cabaletta*

allegro energico (p. 283) is as obviously in the Mercadante style, as the wood-scene, No. 18, is full of Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' interlude, and his 'Jäger's Abschied.'—In the *cabaletta* of the great tenor scena, No. 20, we get back to modern Italy.—The *finale* contains little to remark, save a placing of the words for the chorus which is more grotesque than pathetic; and the *soffeggi* for the *prima donna*, built on 'True Love,' as a ground bass.

It will be seen by the length of these notes (kept within the shortest limits compatible with making their writer's meaning clear), that 'Robin Hood' is a work the scale and ambition of which claim for it close examination,—as did, also, the favourable circumstances under which it was produced.—If it will not take away from Mr. Macfarren's credit, it will not add to it. Naturally, while considering this opera, we have been recurring to former works from the same hand, seeing that every real artist (and Mr. Macfarren is one) may be fairly measured against himself, as well as his predecessors and contemporaries. After such recurrence, we cannot better close these remarks than by asking, Why should not the 'Sleeper Awakened' of the two authors of 'Robin Hood' be put by them into stage trim? It was written as a *Serenata*, and pleased less than it might have done because of the want of action. It was written, too, with a view to bring out the peculiar powers of Mlle. Angri; but the re-arrangement of the principal female part would be easy. The good and graceful music in it is in so large proportion with what is less sterling, and the story is so lively, as to make us wish to see it reconsidered, and set in its right place,—supposing that the epidemic disdain of English creative artists to reconsider and to amend (disease not shared by the Handels, Beethovens, Mozarts, Rossinis, Mendelssohns, who have made music) does not hold the hand and numb the fancy of Mr. Macfarren.

OUR ENGLISH OPERA HOUSES.—The musical topic of the week is the new opera in English, on an English subject, by English composers, and sung by English artists. Thus no explanation is needed why examination of 'Robin Hood' in detail implies brief mention of the other transactions of this active time. Should matters continue to move at their present pace, there will be no slack musical season—no darkness—left in London. Whatever competition does for the speculators, its results are a boon so far as the public is concerned. Those, for instance, who are always agitating for 'Don Giovanni,' let the operas running be what they will, have been afforded an opportunity of enjoying it at a cheap rate on the "off-nights" (which are the off-nights!) at Her Majesty's Theatre very fairly cast—with Mlle. Tietjens, Vaneri and Parepa as the three ladies, and Signori Giuglini, Gassier and Violette, in the principal male characters.—Covent Garden has been busy in *débuts*. Wednesday brought out a new *Hoel* (Mr. Chaple) in 'Dinorah.' The revival of 'Dinorah,' to judge from the temper of the public, was universally welcome. The value and virtue of a style were never more forcibly brought home to us by comparison than on this occasion. After hearing 'Robin Hood,' the freshness, self-consistency, and individuality of this music made it doubly valuable, marked by affectations though it be. But the opera went with great spirit. Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison are seen to their utmost advantage in the *soprano* and *tenor* parts, the latter especially, for reasons needless to dwell on. Mr. Chaple, a *débutant*, had to succeed Mr. Santley as *Hoel*—no easy matter. His performance was creditable. His voice, so far as it can be judged on a first night, is not of remarkably fine quality—a baritone without any extraordinary resonance, topped by one or two of those very high notes, which all baritones, it seems, now-a-days, try for, whether they be in the music or not, in compliance with the fancy of the time, in defiance of those who talk about pitch. He has some executive facility—was steady in his music—not awkward on the stage, and spoke his words audibly. Not so Miss Leffler, who—though a great improvement on Miss Pilling as a singer—should not give her text in Malay or Mantchou

or other tongue equally unknown. Really the meaning of what is passing on the stage has some small interest for some of the audience!—The orchestra and chorus were very good.—Last evening Mrs. Palmire, and Mr. Lawrence—a baritone of whom report has spoken well—were to appear in the 'Trovatore.'—It is said that during the Christmas holidays a large part of Mr. Smith's English company will go on a provincial tour, and that it is not his intention to produce 'The Amber Witch' till the din of the pantomimes has passed.

DRURY LANE.—This theatre re-opened on Monday for the regular season, and Mr. E. T. Smith promises to make more than ordinary exertions for the elevation of the character of his establishment. First-rate histrionic talent has been engaged, and new pieces by reputable authors secured. Mrs. Stirling and Miss Arden, with Messrs. Lambert and Spenser, appeared in the leading piece of the evening, 'The Tragedy Queen'; in the succeeding drama, 'Married for Money,' Mr. and Mrs. Mopus were represented by Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Frank Matthews; and, in 'His Excellency,' Mrs. C. Mathews and her husband supported their usual characters. With these arrangements the audience were satisfied for the present, and the various performances were well received.

OLYMPIC.—One of Mr. J. M. Morton's most extravagant farces has been placed on the boards of this theatre, and met with more than a common reception. It is entitled 'In a Regular Fix,' and boasts of Mr. Robson as its hero,—one Mr. Hugh de Brass, a gentleman in debt, who dreads to quit the chamber he happens to be in, because he sees from the window a bailiff at the lamp-post waiting for him. By way of excuse to the owner of the house, a good-natured lawyer, and its inmates, he makes no end of perplexed statements, the oddity and incoherence of which succeed in convulsing the audience with laughter. Mr. Robson enters into the spirit of the extravagance intended, and confidently trusts to his author for a safe deliverance. He omits nothing that can give point and force to the situation and dialogue; and, indeed, on the whole, achieves an extraordinary triumph.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The Monday Concerts at the St. James's Hall will be shortly resumed. A late *feuilleton*, by M. d'Ortigue, in which interesting chamber-music, by MM. Blanc, St.-Saens, and other young French composers, is mentioned, reminds us to ask again,—"Why should not some of this be tried and brought to judgment here?"—Germany yields too little, just now; Italy, of course, nothing; and our clever countrymen, who cultivate instrumental music, seem too busily occupied in the mechanical labour of teaching, to be able to devote continuous attention to composition, save in its most fragmentary forms. *Notturmi* and Songs without Words are showered on the public as thickly as ladybirds, when a swarm of those pretty creatures crosses a district,—but the *Sonata*, in all its forms, whether single or concerted, might never have existed, so far as their utterances are concerned. Why not, then, give the young Frenchmen a chance? Ours should not be, altogether and exclusively, an age of revivals, but a period, too, of helping hand, shown in liberal welcome to young composers, no matter whence they spring.—The Exeter Hall Concerts commenced on Monday, with a liberal selection from Mendelssohn's compositions, and a miscellaneous act; Madame Catherine Hayes was the principal singer.—On Wednesday evening 'The Messiah' was given—tonight Mozart's Twelfth Mass is announced.

A Correspondent begs us to inquire what the "Bach Society" is doing! It seems strange, indeed, that the only public success gained by them,—in the performance of the "Passions-Musik" at St. Martin's Hall,—should not have been followed up ere this.

Mr. Wigan announces, for the opening of the St. James's Theatre, a new two-act drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor, and a revival of Mr. Planché's *Extravaganza*, 'The King of the Peacocks.'

The news from Paris resolves itself into this—that Madame Tedesco (on the “*pis aller*” principle) has been re-engaged at the Grand Opéra to sing in ‘*Le Prophète*,’—and the journalists seem unable to find better praise for her than that she is thinner than when she last sang there.—Mention has been made here formerly of young Paladilhe, the Montpellier prodigy, as one from whom great things were to be expected. Being the prize scholar for Rome this year, a *Cantata* by him has been executed, according to custom, with due solemnity, before the Académie des Beaux-Arts. The execution of such compositions was, as usual, insipid and mediocre; but the work itself is said to show little of the genius promised by the musical precocity of the boy. Have we here another commentary on the fatality of precocious exhibition?—and what is any poor prodigy, justified or unjustified, to do at Rome in respect of musical study? In place of counterpoint, the chords and discords there to be studied now are the moves of Antonelli—Goyon—Garibaldi. Surely the Paris Conservatoire ought to be wise enough now to find some equivalent for the privilege of Roman study, formerly so precious. “The ancient spirit” of Italy, waking so gloriously in other forms, has been long dying out of its home-music; and, for the moment, the few shows and pretences left must be shaken into nothings.—A Miss Gillies (another countrywoman driven abroad for her teaching!) has appeared at the Théâtre Lyrique, in ‘*Les Dragons de Villars*.’ It seems by this as if Mlle. Rozies had made no impression in that opera there; but the new management, too, seems a little wild in its promises. Besides revivals, and several other new singers, new operas, by MM. Mailart and Reyer, are promised as presently forthcoming. There is a story of an Italian peasant who could not get on his ass, and who appealed to the *Lady of Loretto* to help him. So potent was her aid that, instead of mounting, he fell to earth on the other side. “When the Lady of Loretto is good,” said he, rubbing his shoulders as he rose, “she is too good.”—Managers who promise too many things, promise only their own discomfort and inability of fulfilment.—Madame Miolan-Carvalho has returned to Paris.—Signor Pancani has appeared at the Italian Opera there—too late, say our contemporaries, his voice having been destroyed before his arrival. Perhaps it had never been well developed. The screams and sighs which will suffice for a Verdi-tenor are at variance with that old progressive cultivation of the vocal organ which nourished its natural power, made it supple, enjoined self-restraint, thereby teaching it command, and gave it, not merely prolonged existence, but increasing power to move till its last hour of existence.

From Germany nothing new—so far as testimony can be trusted,—but our cousins are brave and patient in the matter of research and disinterment. Till they can send us forth another great master, let us thankfully accept what they restore or bring to light. The completed pieces and sketches of an early, unfinished opera by Mozart, ‘*L’Oca del Cairo*,’—not long since brought to hearing (and to print)—seem to have excited real interest. The story, as narrated, is absurd, beyond the verge of Italian buffoonery, but some numbers of the work finished are described as fascinating, comic, perfect in construction (as was Mozart’s nature, habit and experience), in short, equal to the best portions of Mozart’s ‘*Serraglio*.’—The manuscript oratorio on the subject of ‘*Tobit*,’ written by Haydn, in his forty-fifth year, to Italian words, for Prince Esterhazy, supposed to have been burnt, has been found, and is shortly to be executed, under the direction of Herr Lachner at Munich.—On the 11th of this month, the inauguration of the statue of Weber was to take place at Dresden; Herr Rietz has composed a *Cantata* for the occasion.

Madame de La Grange has returned to Europe, after many years of success in America.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. W.—J. E. D.—B. S. H.—J. S. F.—J. A. L.—J. S. B.—A Subscriber—H. F.—G. C.—J. M. C.—P. M. S.—N.—received.
F. F.—Apply to Williams & Norgate.

NEARLY COMPLETE,
THE EIGHTH EDITION
OF THE
ENCYCLOPÆDIA
BRITANNICA;
OR,
DICTIONARY OF ARTS,
SCIENCES, AND GENERAL
LITERATURE.

Containing Contributions by Authors of
the greatest celebrity.

Illustrated with nearly Five Thousand
Engravings on Wood
and Four Hundred on Steel.

Volumes I. to XX., price 24s. each, are now
ready,

And Volume XXI., COMPLETING THE
WORK, is in the Press,
And shortly will be published.

Price 60s.,

Folio, half-bound morocco, gilt leaves, with an
Index of 65,000 Names.

BLACK'S
GENERAL ATLAS
OF
THE WORLD,
New Edition,

Has undergone great Alterations and Improvements, and been increased by large and important Additions, rendering it a most valuable Work of Geographical Reference.

This Work is published on the plan of small impressions, and frequent new and corrected issues. The Publishers are thus enabled to take advantage of every discovery as it appears, and to offer the Public an Atlas that can be relied upon for accuracy, beauty and general utility.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

London: LONGMAN & Co.; SIMPKIN & Co.;

HAMILTON & Co.; WHITTAKER & Co.;

SMITH, ELDER & Co. Cornhill;

And all Booksellers.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

LATHAM'S HANDBOOK of the
ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Fourth Edition, thoroughly
revised and enlarged. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.
[Just published,

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

LATHAM'S ENGLISH GRAM.
MAR for the USE of SCHOOLS. 18th Thousand.
Small 8vo. 4s. 6d.

II.

KIRKES'S HANDBOOK of
PHYSIOLOGY. Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised.
Plates and Woodcuts. Small 8vo. 12s. 6d.
[Just published,

III.

ERICHSEN'S SCIENCE and
ART of SURGERY. Third Edition, thoroughly re-
vised and enlarged. 500 Illustrations. 8vo.
[Early in November.

IV.

DR. SMITH'S SMALLER HIS-
TORY of ROME. Many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo.
3s. 6d. cloth.

V.

DR. SMITH'S SMALLER HIS-
TORY of GREECE. Many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo.
3s. 6d. cloth.

VI.

GLOSSARY of SCIENTIFIC
TERMS for GENERAL USE. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
[November.

VII.

LIEBIG'S LETTERS on
MODERN AGRICULTURE. Small 8vo. 6s.

VIII.

LIEBIG'S FAMILIAR LET-
TERS on CHEMISTRY. Fourth Edition, with New
Letters. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

IX.

DR. GARROD on GOUT and
RHEUMATIC GOUT. Coloured and other Illustrations. Small 8vo. 15s.

X.

DR. WALSH on DISEASES of
the LUNGS; including the Principles of Physical
Diagnosis. Third Edition, greatly enlarged. Small
8vo. 12s. 6d.

XI.

The ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK
CONCORDANCE of the NEW TESTAMENT, being
an attempt at a Verbal Connexion between the Greek
and the English Texts, including a Concordance to the
Proper Names, with Indexes, Greek-English and English-Greek. Third Edition, revised. Royal 8vo. 21. 2s.

XII.

The ENGLISHMAN'S HEBREW
and CHALDEE CONCORDANCE of the OLD TESTAMENT (uniform with, and upon the same plan, as the Greek Concordance). Second Edition, revised. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 34. 13s. 6d.

London: WALTON & MABERLY, Upper Gower-
street, and Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

In No. 84 of

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS,

To be published on the 1st of December,

WILL BE COMMENCED

GREAT EXPECTATIONS,

A NEW SERIAL STORY, BY CHARLES DICKENS.

THE THIRD VOLUME

OF

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Price 5s. 6d. bound in cloth,

CONTAINS:

THE WOMAN IN WHITE, by WILKIE COLLINS. *Concluding Chapters.*

A DAY'S RIDE: A LIFE'S ROMANCE, by CHARLES LEVER. To be continued from week to week until completion.

HUNTED DOWN: a Story, by CHARLES DICKENS. In Two Portions.

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, a Series of Occasional Papers, by CHARLES DICKENS.

ADVENTURE.—Beyond Good Hope—Captain Winterfield's Adventures—Down a Crevasse.

ANTIQUITY.—Latin London—Opening a Barrow—Five Hundred Years Ago.

ART.—Buried above Ground (a Flemish Studio)—Our Eye-Witness among the Statues; among Buildings; at the National Gallery.

BIOGRAPHY.—The Mule-maker (Samuel Crompton)—Thirty-two Duels (Jean Gigon)—A Cornish Giant (Trevelthick)—Vidocq, French Detective and Author.

CHINA.—Taking Pirate Junks—Chinese Ways of Warfare—The Paper Wall (Laws of China)—The Coolie Trade—Asking the Pilot—Chinese Fighting Men.

COMMERCE.—Very Singular Things in the City.

CRIME.—Convict Capitalists—Mynheer Van Frig—Ardison & Co.

EDUCATION.—Which is the Plague (Training Children)—Lectured in Basinghall-street (Gresham Lectures)—Our Eye-Witness at School (London Playgrounds).

GASTRONOMY.—The System Jones.

HEALTH.—An Important Matter (Small Pox)—Of Right Mind.

HISTORY.—A Portrait in the National Gallery—Timour the Tartar—Commons and King.

IMPOSTURE AND CREDULITY.—Modern Magic—Tom in Spirits—Fallacies of Faith.

INDUSTRY.—The Good Caliph of Bagdad (Toy Millinery)—Master and Man—The Leviathan Cheese—Coal-Mining and Coal-Miners—Needlewoman's Hall—Jack's Castle up the Lane (Uses of Dead Horses)—The Match Question.

ITALY AND ROME.—The Carnesecchi Corner—Vatican Ornithology—Roman Sheep-shearing—An Eternal City—The Noble Roman—The Common Roman—A Roman Donna—The Last New Saint—A Roman Burgher—A Roman Sunday (Palm Sunday)—Geyon the Magnificent.

LAW.—Very Common Law: 1. Market Sales—2. Trade Marks—3. Leases and Agreements—4. Railway Insurance—5. Life Insurance—6. Wills.

MANNERS.—Slow Coaches—Articles of Unbelief—How the World Smokes—Tribes and Tongues—Local Etymology—The Universal Whip—Our Square—Getting up Early.

NATURAL HISTORY.—Friends on All Fours—Orchard Houses—Our Eye-Witness and a Salamander—Species—Natural Selection—Our Daily Bread (Grain).

NATURAL PHENOMENA.—Earthquakes—Deluges—The Coming Tide—Giants—Wet Weather.

POETRY.—Lake and Waterfall—Classic Ground—Snow—Robert Blake—The Golden Bee—The Norseman—May—Too Late—Venice Unvisited—Nelson—An Unfinished Poem—To Nicæa, Birthplace of Garibaldi—Shakespeare's Women—Fairy Lore—Fairies and Flowers—The Legend of the Little Pearl—King Hake—Down the River—Sonnets on Godsend—A Letter in Black—William Gurney.

SHIPWRECKS.—Life Boats and Lives Saved.

SPORTS.—The Great Pugilistic Revival—Cost of a Battue—Slaves of the Ring—Shooting in the Adirondack—After an Ostrich.

STORIES.—Written in my Cell—Black Tarn—Village Roses and Thorns—Highly Improbable—A Horrible Reflection.

SYRIA.—Christianity under the Turk—An Unholy Land (Syrian Massacres).

TOPOGRAPHY.—All in the Downs—The Precinct of the Savoy.

THEATRICALS.—Our Eye-Witness Sitting at a Play—Holding up the Mirror.

TURKEY.—Turkish Street Fountains.

UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—1. Great Tasmania Enquiry—2. Visit to the City Churches—3. Shy Neighbourhoods—4. Tramps—5. Associations of Childhood—6. Houselessness—7. Living in Chambers—8. Nurses' Stories—9. London out of Season.

VOLUNTEERING.—Volunteer Cavalry—The Grimgrubber Rifle Corps (two Articles)

WAR.—Money and Merit—Strong Guns.

YACHTING.—Mutiny aboard the Minnie Jimps.

Published also in Weekly Numbers, price Twopence, and in Monthly Parts, at 26, WELLINGTON-STREET, LONDON, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, PICCADILLY, W.

LES ARPÈGES: Étude de Concert. By THEODORE KULLAK.—A Composition distinguished by its graceful melody and brilliancy; performed with great success by Mr. CHARLES HALLÉ.—London: Ashdown & Parry (Successors to Wessel & Co.), 18, Hanover-square.

ROBIN HOOD.—The new and highly successful Opera, by G. A. MACFARREN, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Publishers, Cramer, Beale & Co., 201, Regent-street.

LURLINE.—The New Opera, by W. V. WALLACE. Publishers, Cramer, Beale & Co., 201, Regent-street.

ROSE OF CASTILE.—The most popular Opera, by M. W. BALFE. Publishers, Cramer, Beale & Co., 201, Regent-street.

D'ALBERT'S NAPLES QUADRILLE.—The celebrated Set, on popular Italian Airs, illustrated with View of Naples, and dedicated to Garibaldi. Price 3s. Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S GARIBALDI GALOP, as played by the Prince Galitzin's Orchestra at the Julien Festival. Splendidly illustrated with a Portrait of this great Chief, by BRANDER. Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN WALTZ, as played by the Prince Galitzin's Orchestra at the Julien Festival. Founded on the favourite song of "Kathleen Mavourneen." "The Waltz of the Season." Beautifully illustrated. 4s. Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FASHIONABLE DANCE.—BOOK for the PIANOFORTE, containing Fifty Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas, Galsos, Schottisches, Varsovianas, &c. Composed by CHARLES D'ALBERT, Strauss, Lauer, Labitzky, &c. Edited by FRANZ NAVA. Net price 3s. 6d. At Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S STANDARD DANCE.—BOOK for the PIANOFORTE, containing One Hundred Country-Dances, Hornpipes, Reels, Jigs, Strathspeys, Highland Flings, Cotillions, Spanish Dances, &c. Newly arranged by FRANZ NAVA. Net price 3s. 6d. At Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

TREKELL'S SPARKLING DEWDROPS.—Morceau de Salon for Pianoforte. Price 3s. Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TREKELL'S L'ANGE GARDIEN.—Pensée Poétique pour le Piano. Price 3s. 6d. Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS'S COMPLETE TUTOR for the PIANOFORTE. The best, the newest and cheapest of all Instruction Books, containing elementary Instructions, Scales, Exercises, and a great variety of the most popular pieces as progressive lessons. Sixty pages, full music size, price 4s. post. N.B.—A List of Brinley Richards's Popular Pieces will be sent on application to Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S CHEAP WORKS FOR VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS. Price 1s. 6d. each, post-free.

VIOLIN.
Chappell's 100 Dances (principally D'Albert's). Second Violin and Bass Part to ditto.
Chappell's 100 Dances (Second Series).
Chappell's 100 Operatic Songs.
Chappell's 100 Popular Songs.
Chappell's Favourite Airs from "Lurline" and "Victorine."
Chappell's 100 Hornpipes, Reels, Jigs, &c.
Chappell's 20 Airs, with easy Variations.
Chappell's 100 Irish and Scotch Airs.
Chappell's 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies.
Chappell's Popular Instruction-Book.

FLUTE.
Chappell's 100 Dances (principally D'Albert's).
Chappell's 100 Operatic Songs.
Chappell's 100 Popular Songs.
Chappell's Favourite Airs from "Lurline" and "Victorine."
Chappell's 100 Irish and Scotch Airs.
Chappell's 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies.
Chappell's Popular Instruction-Book.

CORNET-A-PISTON.
Chappell's 100 Dances (principally D'Albert's).
Chappell's 100 Operatic Songs.
Chappell's 100 Popular Songs.
Chappell's Favourite Airs from "Lurline" and "Victorine."
Chappell's 100 Irish and Scotch Airs.
Chappell's 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies.
Chappell's Popular Instruction-Book.

ENGLISH CONCERTINA.
Chappell's 100 Dances (principally D'Albert's).
Chappell's 100 Operatic Songs.
Chappell's 100 Popular Songs.
Chappell's Favourite Airs from "Lurline" and "Victorine."
Chappell's 100 Irish and Scotch Airs.
Chappell's 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies.
Chappell's Popular Instruction-Book.

GERMAN CONCERTINA.
Chappell's 100 Operatic Melodies, Songs, Dances, &c.
Chappell's Popular Instruction-Book.

GUITAR.
Chappell's 100 Dances.
Chappell's Popular Songs, with Guitar Accompaniment, in Two Books.
Chappell's Popular Instruction-Book.

HARMONIUM.
Chappell's 50 Sacred Melodies.
Chappell's 50 Secular Melodies.
Chappell's Popular Instruction-Book.

Care should be taken to order CHAPPELL'S Cheap Works, as they alone contain D'Albert's and other Popular Copyright Works. Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE MAZURKAS of CHOPIN, edited by J. W. DAVISON, complete in One Large Volume, music size (100 pages), with Preface by the Editor, and Portrait of Chopin, price 3s.; or superbly bound in crimson cloth, gilt edges, price 10s. 6d.—Kossuth's Master, for Pianoforte, by Smart, complete, 3s.—Mozart's Twelfth Mass, ditto, 3s.—Moore's Irish Melodies, for Pianoforte, by Nordmann, 2s. 6d.—Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words, complete, with Portrait and Introduction, by J. W. Davison, cloth, 7s. 6d.—Meyerbeer's Dinorah, complete, for Pianoforte Solo, 7s. 6d.—The Juvenile Pianoforte Album, 13 pieces, illustrated and bound, 2s.—The Operatic Album, 100 songs from the Newest Operas, for Pianoforte, in cloth, 13s.—Boosey's 100 Reels and Country-Dances for Pianoforte, 2s. 6d.—Boosey's 100 Waltzes, by Strauss, Lauer and Labitzky, for Pianoforte, 2s. 6d.—Boosey's Étude de la Valsée, 2s. 6d.—Caspar's 100 Exercises, 2s.—Boosey's Part-Song Miscellany, 18 Original Compositions, handsomely bound, 2s.—The Harmonium Museum, 100 Sacred and Secular Subjects for Harmonium, with Instructions, 7s. 6d.—Engel's Harmonium Operatic Album, 60 Gems for Harmonium, 7s. 6d.—Christy's Minstrel Album, 34 Songs in One Book, 2s. 6d.—The Verdi Album, 25 Songs, in English and Italian, 4s.—Dinorah, for Voice and Piano, complete, 12s. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

20 SONGS by MENDELSSOHN for One Shilling.—No. 1 of "Boosey's Musical Cabinet" contains 20 Songs by Mendelssohn, with English Words and Pianoforte Accompaniments. Price One Shilling. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

12 SONGS by BALFE for One Shilling.—No. 3 of "Boosey's Musical Cabinet" contains 12 Songs by Balfe, with Pianoforte Accompaniments. Price One Shilling. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

14 SONGS by VERDI for One Shilling.—No. 3 of "Boosey's Musical Cabinet" contains 14 Songs by Verdi, with English Words and Pianoforte Accompaniments. Price One Shilling. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

20 SONGS of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS for One Shilling.—No. 4 of "Boosey's Musical Cabinet" contains 20 Songs of the Christy Minstrels, with Choruses and Pianoforte Accompaniments. Price One Shilling. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

50 FAVOURITE WALTZES for One Shilling.—No. 5 of "Boosey's Musical Cabinet" contains Fifty favourite Waltzes for the Pianoforte. Price One Shilling. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

12 SETS of QUADRILLES for One Shilling.—No. 6 of "Boosey's Musical Cabinet" contains Twelve Sets of Quadrilles for Pianoforte (complete). Price One Shilling. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

40 POLKAS and 10 GALOPS for One Shilling.—No. 7 of "Boosey's Musical Cabinet" contains Forty popular Polkas and Ten Galops, with all the Frios and Second Parts complete, for Pianoforte. Price One Shilling. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

25 OPERATIC GEMS by VERDI for One Shilling.—No. 8 of "Boosey's Musical Cabinet" contains Twenty-five Operatic Gems by Verdi, arranged for Pianoforte by Nordmann. Price One Shilling. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

HOPES AND FEARS; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster. By the Author of "The Hair of Red-clyffe," "Heartsease," &c. London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

TURRELL'S FRENCH PHRASEOLOGY. Fifth Edition.

1,000 ORAL EXERCISES IN FRENCH PHRASEOLOGY, IDIOMS AND SYNONYMS. By H. S. TURRELL, M.A. Ph.D., late Head-Master of the Brighton Proprietary School. Fifth Edition, enlarged, 4s.

Specimen Exercise, from Page 115.

HEAD.—1. Tête. 2. Source. 3. Écume. 4. Chaire. 5. Pomme. 6. Hure 7. Chevet. 8. Haut. 9. Fioc. 10. Chef. 11. Pointe. 12. Haut bout.

1. He has been seriously wounded in the head.
2. The head of the Nile was undiscovered by the ancients.
3. He pours out the beer so as to produce a head.
4. His discourse was classed under many heads.
5. A walking-stick with a gold head.
6. The bear's head makes an excellent dish.
7. The head of the bed.
8. You will find it at the head of the stairs.
9. How many head of game?
10. He is the head of his party.
11. Jolus pierced the mountain's side with the head of a spear.
12. Have the goodness to take the head of the table.

1. Il a reçu une blessure des plus graves à la tête.
2. La source du Nil était inconnue aux anciens.
3. Il verse la bière de manière à produire de l'écume.
4. Son discours était divisé en plusieurs chapitres.
5. Une canne à pomme d'or.
6. La hure du sanglier fait un excellent plat.
7. Le chevet du lit.
8. Vous le trouverez au haut de l'escalier.
9. Combien de pièces de gibier?
10. C'est le chef de son parti.
11. Éole perça la montagne de la pointe d'une lance.
12. Veuillez bien prendre la tête du bout.

"A very superior book both in design and execution."—*Extract from the Educational Record of the British and Foreign School Society.*

"A very useful book."—*Athenæum.*

Also, by Dr. Turrell (1859), enlarged, price 5s.

LEÇONS FRANÇAISES de LITTÉRATURE et de MORALE, en Prose et en Vers. Third Edition.

"The selection has been made with taste and judgment, as well as with a scrupulous care to exclude everything likely to injure the morals of the pupil."—*Athenæum.*

"Students of French could not use a better book."—*Critic.*

* * * *Specimen-Prospectuses of both Works on application.*

Self, Brothers, School Bookellers, General School Stationers, &c., 50, Aldersgate-street, London, supply every Requisite for School and College Use on the most Liberal Terms.

W. C. BENNETT'S POEMS.

Price 1s. just published,

BABY MAY; and Other Poems on Infants.

QUEEN ELEANOR'S VENGEANCE; and Other Poems. 3s. 6d.

SONGS by a SONG-WRITER. 3s. 6d.

London: Chapman & Hall, 103, Piccadilly.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance with the Art of Shorthand, &c., by post 7s. The Lessons of Students are corrected gratuitously, through the post, by the Members of the Phonetic Society.

London: Pitman, 30, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Phonetic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d. Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going through a course of Phonetic Reading. London: Fred. Pitman, 30, Paternoster-row, E.C.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Illustrated by Phil. Janet, M'Connell, Augustus Mayhew, and the Author. Fcap. 8vo. price 2s. ornamental board,

MAKE YOUR GAME; or, the Adventures of the Stout Gentleman, the Slim Gentleman, and the Man with the Iron Chest. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALLA.

Dedicated to Inspector Field.—Fcap. 8vo. price 2s.

THE DETECTIVE'S NOTE-BOOK. Edited by CHARLES MARTEL.

With 350 Illustrations by M'Connell, fcap. 8vo. price 2s.

THE ADVENTURES of MR. WILDER. SPIN on his JOURNEY THROUGH LIFE. By ANDREW HALLIDAY.

Illustrated with 25 Engravings, from Designs by Anelay. Price 1s. 6d.

THE MOTHER'S MISTAKE. By Mrs. ELLIS. "This exquisite tale should be read by every mother in the land."

Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. 2s. boards, fancy wrapper,

THE DIARY of a JUDGE. Compiled from the Private Note-Book of a Deceased Judge. Edited by Lieut.-Col. H. R. ADDISON.

Fcap. 8vo. price 2s. fancy boards,

TOM ROCKET. By ALBANY FORBLANQUE, Jun., Author of "Rights and Wrongs," &c. London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day is published, crown 8vo. pp. 394, price 3s. 6d. cloth gilt, profusely illustrated,

THE ILLUSTRATED BOY'S OWN STORY-BOOK. A Volume for Summer Days and Winter Nights. Especially adapted for the Encouragement, Amusement, and Recreation of Youth at School or at Home.

Contents.—The Boyhood of Bertrand du Guesclin—The Story of a Great Man who was a Cobbler—Adolphus; or, the Little Runaway—Clever Jack; or, the Adventures of a Donkey—The Kite and the Swallow—The Ugly Dog—The Philosopher's Stone; or, the True Way to Wealth—The Twin Brothers—The Errand Boy—Anecdote of Joseph II. Emperor of Austria. London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

THE PRAIRIE FLOWER, By GUSTAVE ALMAED, Now publishing in

THE WELCOME GUEST.

Enlarged to Thirty-two pages, illustrated, price Two-pence, Weekly. London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster-row; and at all Booksellers and Railway Book stalls.

FIVE DAYS IN JERUSALEM, with Six Illustrations, See No. 1. 4s.

"ALL ROUND THE WORLD."

Now ready. Price Three-pence Weekly. Office, 129, Fleet-street.

This Day, New Edition, with Map, post 8vo. 15s.

THE HANDBOOK for TRAVELLERS in EGYPT and THEBES; including the Nile, Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Mount Sinai, &c. With Map, Plans, &c. By Sir J. GARDNER WILKINSON.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

VICTORIA BRIDGE, at MONTREAL, in CANADA, published This Day, elaborately illustrated by Views, Plans, Elevations and Details. Dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness, on the Opening of the Bridge, by JAMES HODGES, Engineer to the Contractor.

The price of the Work is as follows:—

Columbiad folio Plates, with Text uniform, with gold borders, and elegantly bound in red morocco, gilt, 41s 2d
Columbiad folio Plates, with Text also uniform, with gold borders, and elegantly bound in red morocco, gilt, 30 3d 0
Plates in Columbiad folio, and Text in imperial 4to. half bound in morocco, gilt, 7 7 0
Plates in Columbiad folio, and Text in imperial 4to. in cloth extra, boards and lettered, 4 14 6

Published by John Weale, 59, High Holborn.

A DESCRIPTION of the HUMAN BODY, its Structure and Functions. Illustrated by Physiological Diagrams, containing 150 Coloured Figures. Designed for the use of Teachers in Schools and Young Men destined for the Medical Profession, and for Public Instruction generally. By JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the University College Hospital, London, and Lecturer on Anatomy in the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. In 2 vols. Vol. I. cloth, contains 250 4to. pp. of Text; Vol. II. 150 Coloured Illustrations, arranged in Nine Folio Plates. Price of the 2 vols. 21s.

[Now ready.]

London: Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

NEW EDITIONS.

COSTUME IN ENGLAND.

By F. W. FAIRHOLT.

A New Edition, with Additions and upwards of 700 Woodcuts by the Author. Crown 8vo. 16s. [In October.]

CHAMOIS HUNTING IN THE MOUNTAINS OF BAVARIA.

By CHARLES BONER.

With Illustrations. New Edition, with Additions. Post 8vo. [In October.]

NEW VOLUME OF CHAPMAN & HALL'S STANDARD EDITIONS OF POPULAR AUTHORS.

THE IRISH SKETCH-BOOK.

By W. M. THACKERAY.

With Illustrations by the Author. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s. [In October.]
London: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

In November, Vol. I. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE HISTORY OF ROME,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PERIOD OF ITS DECLINE.

By DR. MOMMSEN.

Translated under the sanction and revision of the Author, including his latest Corrections, by the Rev. Wm. PITT DICKSON.
With an Introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAIDS.'

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

THE VALLEY OF A HUNDRED FIRES.

By the AUTHOR of

'MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAIDS,' &c.

Also, lately published, a CHEAP EDITION, price 5s. bound and Illustrated, of

MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAIDS.

Forming a Volume of "HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY."

"We recommend all who are in search of a fascinating novel to read this work. They will find it well worth their while. There is a freshness and originality about it quite charming; and there is a certain nobleness in the treatment both of sentiment and incident which is not often found. The story is very interesting. We hope the author will give us some more novels as good as 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids.'"—*Athenæum*.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, imperial 4to. half-morocco, gilt edges, price 5l. 5s. with Index of about 120,000 Names,

THE IMPERIAL ATLAS

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

A Series of One Hundred carefully coloured Maps, embracing the most Recent Discoveries, and the latest Political Divisions of Territory, in all Parts of the World.

Compiled from the most Authentic Sources.

With an Index of about 120,000 Names, the most copious ever published.

"A highly-satisfactory publication....The Maps are everything that could be wished, so far as accuracy, distinctness, neatness and fullness of detail are concerned."—*Athenæum*.

"One of the largest and most complete Atlases ever attempted."—*Critic*.

2 vols. imperial 8vo. 2,988 pages, including the Supplement, 4l. 17s. 6d.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL and SCIENTIFIC.

With a SUPPLEMENT, containing an extensive collection of Words, Terms and Phrases not included in previous English Dictionaries.

Edited by JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

Illustrated by above 2,500 Engravings on Wood.

"Dr. Ogilvie has not only produced the new English Dictionary that exists, but, so far as the actual state of knowledge permitted, has made some approach towards perfection."—*British Quarterly Review*.

BLACKIE & SON, Warwick-square, City; and all Booksellers.

2 vols. imperial 8vo. 2,670 pages, 4l. 6s.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER:

A GENERAL DICTIONARY of GEOGRAPHY, Physical, Political, Statistical and Descriptive.

Edited by W. G. BLACKIE, Ph.D. F.R.G.S.

With above 700 Illustrations, Views, Costumes, Maps, Plans, &c.

"All the articles that we have examined, whether long or short, have exhibited a greater degree of correctness in minute details than we should have thought practicable in so comprehensive a work."—*Athenæum*.

"By far the best Gazetteer in our language."—*Critic*.

Messrs. BLACKWOOD & SONS

ARE PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE REV. DR. ALEXANDER CARLYLE,

Minister of Inveresk.
CONTAINING MEMORIALS OF THE MEN AND EVENTS OF HIS TIMES.

In 1 vol. 8vo. with a Portrait. [In November.]

THE MONKS OF THE WEST.

By the COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.

An Authorized Translation.
In 2 vols. 8vo.

WELLINGTON'S CAREER:

A MILITARY AND POLITICAL SUMMARY.

By EDWARD BRUCE HAMLEY,
Captain R.A., and Lieut-Colonel,
Professor of Military History and Art at the Staff College. [In November.]

THE PUNJAB AND DELHI IN 1857:

BEING A NARRATIVE OF THE MEASURES BY WHICH THE PUNJAB WAS SAVED AND DELHI RECOVERED DURING THE INDIAN MUTINY.

By the Rev. J. CAVE-BROWNE,
Chaplain of the Punjab Movable Column.

With Plans of the Chief Stations and of the different Engagements.
In 1 volume 8vo.

THE PAST AND PRESENT LIFE OF THE GLOBE;

BEING A SKETCH IN OUTLINE OF THE WORLD'S LIFE-SYSTEM.

By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.
Author of 'Text-Books of Geology.'

A NEW LIBRARY EDITION OF THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

By SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., D.C.L.

In 14 vols. demy 8vo. with Portraits. [In November.]

ENGLISH PURITANISM AND ITS LEADERS:

CROMWELL—MILTON—BAXTER—BUNYAN.

By JOHN TULLOCH, D.D.
Principal and Professor of Theology, St. Mary's College, in the University of St. Andrews, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland; Author of 'Leaders of the Reformation,' &c. [In December.]

THE FORESTER:

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE FORMATION OF PLANTATIONS, THE PLANTING, REARING, AND MANAGEMENT OF FOREST TREES, &c.

By JAMES BROWN,
Wood-Manager, Grantown, Strathspey.

A New and Enlarged Edition.

THE BOOK OF FARM BUILDINGS,

THEIR ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E., and R. SCOTT BURN.

Illustrated with Engravings on Steel and Wood.
Uniform with 'The Book of the Farm.'

SECOND ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF AGRICULTURAL FACTS FOR 1860.

Edited by ROBERT SCOTT BURN.

45, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH, and 37, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

Now ready, price 6d.
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK
 for 1861, containing Thirty Beautiful Engravings.
 May be had of all Booksellers.
 Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London and New York.

Just published, price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 1d.
ON THE RADICAL CURE OF INGUINAL
HERNIA. By C. HOLTHOUSE, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the
 Westminster and South London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Also, by the same Author,
On SQUINTING, PARALYTIC AFFEC-
TIONS of the EYE, &c.
 John Churchill, 11, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. 6s. cloth,
THE JACOBITE BALLADS of SCOTLAND.
 —The SONGS and BALLADS of the ADHERENTS of
 the HOUSE of STUART. Edited by CHARLES MACKAY,
 LL.D.
 London and Glasgow: Richard Griffin & Co.

TEXT-BOOK of BRITISH HISTORY.
 By W. HARDCASTLE. Fifth Edition.
 Exhibiting the Genealogy of all the British Sovereigns, and
 those Persons related to them whose career is of Importance
 in British History; accompanied by 6 Genealogical Tables and
 1,000 Questions for Examination. Fifth Edition enlarged to
 nearly double the size of former Editions. It now includes
 Foreign Dynasties, and the most Important Events in the His-
 tory of European Nations, arranged with reference to contem-
 poraneous British Sovereigns. Price 2s. 6d.; Key, 3s. 6d.

By the same Author,
1,100 Questions on the Use of the Globes.
 12mo. price 3s. 6d.—Also, a KEY, in which every Question is
 Worked out at Length.

Catechism of Astronomy, &c. Third Edition.
 2s.
 *Specimen-Prospectus of either Work on application.
 Relfe Brothers, School Booksellers, General School Stationers,
 25, Abchurch-lane, London; and of every Requisite for
 School and College Use on the most liberal terms.

Just published, price One Guinea, Second Edition, 8vo. cloth,
MAX MÜLLER'S ANCIENT SANSKRIT
LITERATURE: a History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature,
 so far as it illustrates the Primitive Religion of the
 Brahmins. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls'
 College, Oxford. Second Edition Revised.
 "A work, every page of which teems with information, that
 no other scholar has or ever could have placed before the
 public.... The work must ever hold a foremost place, not only in
 the history of India, but in that of the human race."
Prof. H. H. Wilson in the Edinburgh Review, Oct. 1860.
 Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and
 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published, price 12s. 8vo. cloth,
ORIGINAL SANSKRIT TEXTS on the
Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion
and Institutions. Collected, translated into English, and illus-
 trated by Remarks, by JOHN MUIR, Esq., D.C.L.

Vol. II. **THE TRANS-HIMALAYAN**
ORIGIN of the HINDUS, their Affinity with the Western
Branches of the Arian Race.
 Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, Lon-
 don; 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

ETHICA; or Characteristics of Men, Manners
and Books. By ARTHUR LLOYD WINDSOR. Demy
 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

"Mr. Windsor has brought to his task a vast amount of know-
 ledge, while every page is marked by a sound critical sagacity.
 There are few single volumes in our language which contain so
 much to instruct and elevate. There is not one man in a myriad
 who could read the book without feeling that his knowledge has
 been increased by doing so."—*British Quarterly Review.*
 "The book impresses us with a sense of dignity. Its diction
 is in a majestic tone. To the higher class of readers it must be
 eminently suggestive; while their minds must expand as they
 peruse the extraordinary range of information it contains."
—Edinburgh Review.
 "To say the least, able, interesting and instructive."
Literary Gazette.

"Very suggestive."—*Press.*
 "There are very many who will listen to his well-informed
 discussion with pleasure and advantage."—*Examiner.*

"We venture to say that any one who reads one chapter, chosen
 at will, will find so many qualities of style, so much anecdote,
 such marks of research, extensive reading, fair criticism, and
 real appreciation of the persons and circumstances with which
 the author deals, that every inducement will be offered to his
 entire perusal. If we may use the phrase without its being mis-
 understood, the book has all the attraction of gossip without
 its airy nothingness."—*Illustrated London News.*
 Smith, Elder & Co., 65, Cornhill.

In 8vo. with Seven Maps, price 3s.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE; being a
 General Survey of the Basin of that River, and of its Head
 Streams; with the History of Nilotic Discovery.

By CHARLES T. BEKE, Ph.D.

"Dr. Beke, who has spent three years in Abyssinia, and has
 been in high repute for the last fourteen years as an authority
 among inquirers into the hydrography of the Upper Nile, now
 embodies in an interesting work the substance of the information
 contained in his paper on 'the Nile and its Tributaries,' read
 before the Geographical Society thirteen or fourteen years ago,
 remodelled and enriched with the results of subsequent investi-
 gations."—*Examiner.*

"Dr. Beke's work as a general review of research and discovery
 in connexion with the celebrated African river is of high value."
Athenæum.

"In the introduction to Dr. Beke's admirable essay on 'The
 Sources of the Nile,' the great principles are clearly pointed out
 which have effected a total change in our conception of the
 physical features of the whole African continent."
Edinburgh Review, October.

"To those who are interested in tracing out what we may call
 the natural routes of commerce, Dr. Beke has contributed a
 volume which will be a welcome book of reference and a trust-
 worthy guide."—*Economist.*

"The work before us embodies a vast amount of information;
 and to those who are interested in the subject, and to all our
 readers, we can honestly recommend it as the production of
 an enlightened and honest mind."—*Edinburgh Review, October.*

London: James Madden, 8, Leadenhall-street.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR EXEMPLARS, POOR and RICH: a Series of Biographical Sketches of
 Men and Women who have, by an extraordinary use of their opportunities, benefited their Fellow-Creatures.
 Edited by MATTHEW DAVENPORT HILL, Recorder of Birmingham. With a Preface by LORD BROUGHAM. Post
 8vo. 340 pp. Cloth, 5s.

HOPE EVERMORE; or, Something to Do. A Tale of the Ragged Schools.
 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

FAMILY PICTURE BOOKS.—The **PICTURE HISTORY of ENGLAND.**
 A Series of Eighty full-page Illustrations, with Descriptive Letter-press, representing the Principal Events of
 English History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Crown 4to. embellished wrapper,
 6s.; cloth, extra gilt, 7s. 6d. [In a few days.]

BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS. A Series of Eighty Pictures from the Great Masters. Designed
 to impart a General Knowledge of Works of Art and of the History of Painting. Same size and price as above.
 [In November.]

CASSELL'S HANDBOOKS. 12mo. cloth, 1s. each; free by post for 13 stamps.

HANDBOOK of CHESS, containing a clear Exposition of the Game, Laws of Chess, Tech-
 nical Terms, Advice to Young Players, &c.; with an Account of the different Openings and Endings of Games, &c. By
 an OXFORD AMATEUR.

HANDBOOK of BOOK-KEEPING, by Single and Double Entry. Ruled Account Books
 to Ditto, extra, 1s. 6d. each Set.

HANDBOOK of BUSINESS: a Dictionary of the Terms and Technicalities used in Commerce,
 and Tables of Foreign Monies, Weights and Measures.

HANDBOOK of ETIQUETTE; being a Complete Guide to the Usages of Polite Society.

In Preparation.

HANDBOOK of LETTER WRITING, with Hints on Composition and Style.
 [In a few days.]

HANDBOOK of INVESTMENTS: a Complete Account of the Public Securities, Railway
 Shares, Foreign Stocks, and other means of Investment, Explanatory and Statistical.
 [In a few days.]

HANDBOOK of GARDENING. By G. GLENNY.

HANDBOOK of the CIVIL SERVICE, being a Complete Guide to the Examinations for the
 Appointments to the various Departments in the Civil Service.

HANDBOOK of HEALTH: a Popular and Comprehensive Statement of the most Important
 Physiological Principles bearing on Health, with Practical Advice.

HANDBOOK of ELOCUTION and ORATORY; being a Systematic Compendium of the
 necessary Rules for attaining Proficiency in Reading and Speaking.

HANDBOOK of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, being a Popular Guide to Physical and
 Experimental Philosophy, from the simplest Elements to the Phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism.

HANDBOOK of AMUSING and INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENTS; containing an endless
 Variety of Winter Evening Amusements for Youth.

SERIALS.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE. Published in Weekly Numbers,
 price 1d.; in Monthly Parts, 5d. and 6d.; Quarterly Sections, 1s. 3d.; and in Half-yearly Divisions, 2s. 6d.

"The first volume of this truly national work lies before us, and it would be difficult to conceive of anything in our modern
 literature to be compared with it.... To Ministers, Students, and Sunday School Teachers, it will be found of invaluable service;
 while to the myriads of England's people, it is a positive boon. Neither hall, nor house, nor cottage, should be without this Bible."
—Edinburgh Review.

CASSELL'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY, profusely Illustrated with Wood
 Engravings and with Tinted Lithographic Plates; in Monthly Parts, price 6d. each.

"We cannot appreciate or commend too highly the volume before us, which, both from its classification of details, sequence of
 argument, and general mode of treating the subject, is eminently calculated to facilitate the inquiries of the student, and bids fair to
 become one of the most popular books of its kind."—*Literary Gazette.*

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER, in Weekly Numbers, contain-
 ing 16 pp. demy 4to. price 1d.; in Monthly Parts, price 5d. and 6d. each; and in Half-yearly Volumes, price 3s.
 paper, and 4s. 6d. cloth gilt.

LORD BROUGHAM, in his address at Liverpool, thus speaks of this universally popular periodical:—
 "CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER began this year with a sale of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND.....
 The Tales composed for working men's hours of relaxation are of a kind that address themselves both to the under-
 standing and to the heart—at once giving lessons of instruction and fostering the kindly affections..... It is from
 experience, no less than from the relations of others in the higher classes, that we may describe it as impossible to read
 some of these stories with a dry eye."

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of ENGLAND, During the Last 100
Years. From the Commencement of the Reign of George III. By WILLIAM HOWITT. To be completed in
 Two handsome Volumes. Published in Weekly Numbers, price 1d.; also in Monthly Parts, 5d. and 6d. each; and
 Quarterly Sections, 1s. 3d. each.

"What we have said before of this History may be repeated, namely, that it bids fair to be the people's history of the country."
—Renfrewshire Independent.

THE LADIES' TREASURY, an Illustrated Magazine of Entertaining Literature,
 Education, Fine Art, Domestic Economy, Needlework and Fashion. Published in Monthly Numbers, price 6d.

"The engravings in 'The Ladies' Treasury' are always excellent, and the delicate manipulation of the engraver is brought out with
 the better effect on the unusually fine paper on which this Magazine of the fair sex is printed. Readers fond of gossip will like the 'On
 Dits of the Month' and the 'Answers to Correspondents,' the latter having interest beyond those for whom they are more specially
 written, and containing now and then some valuable advice to the younger portion of the better half of creation."—*Finsley Herald.*

*A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Publications issued by Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, containing
 a Synopsis of the Contents of each Work, with Prices, Styles of Binding, &c., will be forwarded free on the receipt of a
 postage-stamp, or may be had by application at La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, London and New York.

**THE INTERIOR OF ENGLISH LIFE.
KEEPING UP APPEARANCES:**

A NOVEL OF ENGLISH LIFE,

3 vols.

By CYRUS REDDING,

Author of 'Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal.'

Will be ready on THURSDAY, the 25th inst.

CITY AND SUBURB.

In 3 vols.

By F. G. TRAFFORD,

Author of 'Too much Alone,' 'The Moors and the Fens.'

[In preparation.]

CHARLES J. SKERT, Publisher, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross.

OLD VAUXHALL;

In 3 vols.

Or, THE DAYS OF GEORGE THE SECOND.

[In preparation.]

**SEANN SGEULACHDAN GAIDHEALACH.
POPULAR TALES OF THE WEST
HIGHLANDS.**

ORALLY COLLECTED, WITH A TRANSLATION.

By J. F. CAMPBELL.

2 vols. fcap. 8vo.

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO.

Now ready, in 2 vols. demy 8vo. price 2s.

**THE LEBANON AND ITS LIFE:
A HISTORY AND A DIARY.**

By DAVID URQUHART, Esq.

Author of 'The Spirit of the East,' 'Turkey and its Resources,' 'The Pillars of Hercules,' &c.

"The religious and the reading world will hail Mr. Urquhart's book with pleasure. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the most valuable and interesting historical work that has been published in the present century."—*Sun*.**POPULAR NEW NOVELS.****1. THE MAN OF DESTINY.** By the Author of 'The Chronicles of the Bastille.'"The plot is bold, spirited and dramatic." *Morning Post*.—"An admirably-written book." *Express*.—"A novel of deep interest and highly-wrought suspense." *Globe*.**2. AGNES ARNOLD.** By W. B. MCABE, Esq."A work of considerable vigour and careful shading of idiosyncrasies, seldom met with in modern fiction."—*Albion*.**3. TACITA TACIT.** By the Author of 'The Young Doctor,' 'Lady Granard's Nieces,' 'Sir Arthur Bouverie,' &c.

[Now ready.]

4. A STRONG WILL AND A FAIR TIDE. By Miss STERNE, Author of 'My Village Neighbours.'

[Just ready.]

5. THE CRUISE OF THE DARING. By C. F. ARMSTRONG, Author of 'The Two Midshipmen,' 'The Lily of Devon.'

[Just ready.]

T. C. NEWBY, 30, Wellbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on all Policies effected prior to the 31st of December next year, should, in order to enjoy the same, make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without imparting to the recipients the risk of co-partnership, as is the case in Mutual Societies.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are put forth as examples:—

| Sums Insured. | Bonuses added. | Amount payable up to Dec. 1854. |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| £5,000 | £1,987 10 | £6,987 10 |
| 1,000 | 397 10 | 1,397 10 |
| | 39 15 | 139 15 |

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security for the payment of the Policy when death arises; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the annual premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy. The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1859, amounted to 690,140*l*. 19*s*., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

Immediate application should be made to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

P. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

Now ready, New Edition, in 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 1*l*s. cloth.**LIFE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.**By SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.H.,
Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Nearly ready, in 1 vol. fcap. 8vo.

HOMELY HINTS FROM THE FIRESIDE.By the Author of 'Little Things.'
Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Nearly ready, in 1 vol. 8vo.

ANGELO SANMARTINO. A Tale of Lombardy in the Year 1850.Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.Just published, small 4to. antique, price 5*s*. half bound,**C CONCERNING SOME SCOTCH SURNAMES.**Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 5*s*. cloth,**THE FIFTY YEARS' STRUGGLE of the SCOTTISH COVENANTERS.**By JAMES DODDS.
Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.**A CENTURY of DESPOTISM in NAPLES and SICILY—1720—1850.**

By S. HORNER.

In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 2*s*. 6*d*.
Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.**PROCRUSTES ANTE PORTAS.****WHY THE SHOE PINCHES: a Contribution to Applied Anatomy.**

By HERMANN MEYER, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Zurich.

Translated from the German by JOHN STIRLING CRAIG, L.R.C.P.E. L.R.C.S.E.

Fcap. 8vo. price 6*d*."A sixpenny pamphlet which should be profoundly studied by all people who suffer in the toes."—*Examiner*, Aug. 18.
Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.**TWELVE YEARS IN CHINA.**

By A BRITISH RESIDENT.

Profusely illustrated. Second Thousand, with an Appendix. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 1*l*s. 6*d*.
Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.Seventh Edition, revised and enlarged, fcap. 8vo. price 6*s*. cloth antique,**REMINISCENCES OF SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.**By E. B. RAMSAY, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E.,
Dean of Edinburgh.Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE enseignée aux ÉTRANGERS. Ouvrage divisé en Quatre Parties.—Prononciation, Orthographe, Construction, Signification; au moyen duquel tout étranger qui comprend et parle déjà le français, pourra facilement, et sans quitter son pays, se perfectionner lui-même dans la connaissance de cette langue. Par EMAN MARTIN, Professeur spécial pour les étrangers, à Paris.

Se trouve à Londres chez Barthès & Lowell, 14, Great Marlborough-street.

Gratis and post-free on receipt of one stamp, No. V. of

BARTHÈS & LOWELL'S BLMONTHLY

LIST of newly-imported Popular Foreign Works, together with Portions of their valuable and well-selected Stock of New and Second-hand Bound Books, in all Departments of Literature and the Fine Arts.

* Persons desirous of receiving the List regularly on Publication can do so by forwarding their Names and Address to the Publishers.

Also, lately published,

BARTHÈS & LOWELL'S GENERAL
CATALOGUE of their Stock of Foreign Books. Royal 8vo. (680 pages), boards, 6*s*.

Barthès & Lowell, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

NEW WORKS BY LIONEL BEALE, M.B. F.R.S.**THE MICROSCOPE in its APPLICATION to PRACTICAL MEDICINE.** Second Edition, rewritten, pp. 400, 270 Woodcuts and a Coloured Plate, 1*l*s.**HOW to WORK with the MICROSCOPE.**

ILLUSTRATIONS to the above, 150 Figures.

ILLUSTRATIONS of URINE, URINARY DEPOSITS and CALCULI. 8*s*. 6*d*. 35 Plates, containing upwards of 170 New Figures carefully copied from Nature.**ON URINE, URINARY DEPOSITS and CALCULI.** [Nearly ready.]**ARCHIVES of MEDICINE, Edited by Dr. BEALE.** Subscription, 7*s*. annually.No. V. Now ready. 3*s*. 6*d*.—No. VI. in October.Vol. I. 32 Plates, numerous Woodcuts. 1*l*s. Now ready.* No more separate copies of Parts I. and II. can be supplied.
John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

GREYNESS, BALDNESS, and other DISEASES OF THE HAIR, their Cause and Remedy, with 'Hints on the Hair, its Care and Culture.' By F. M. HERRING, 32, Basinghall-street, London. For sale free.
A very useful little treatise, that may be consulted with advantage, conveying a considerable amount of information respecting the beneficial effects to be derived from the proper care and cultivation of the hair. — *Morning Herald.*

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE & Co.—NEW MODEL OBLIQUE GRAND PIANO, and every description, warranted. List of Prices and Terms for Hire, post free. 301, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE & Co.—Description and List of Prices, post free. Also, Second-hand Harmoniums in great variety. 301, Regent-street.

WHEATSTONE'S HARMONIUMS (English), in solid Oak Cases, manufactured by them expressly for Churches, Chapels, Schools, &c., have the full compass of Keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship and material, and do not require tuning.

| | Guineas. |
|---|----------|
| New Patent, five octaves, from CG, double pedals .. | 6 |
| With one stop, oak case .. | 10 |
| With one stop, 14 set of vibrators .. | 12 |
| With three stops, effective forte stops .. | 12 |
| With three stops, large size organ tones, ditto .. | 15 |
| With five stops, 2 sets of vibrators, ditto .. | 22 |
| With eight stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto .. | 34 |
| With ten stops, three sets of vibrators, ditto .. | 39 |

(The best and most effective instruments made.)

Prize Medalist, 1881. An extensive Assortment of French Harmoniums, and all the latest improvements. Wheatstone & Co. 30, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.

NEW MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

| | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|----|----|
| Foot of Scorpion Fly .. | 1 | 6 |
| Pneumonigra formosum, very fine .. | 1 | 6 |
| Scutiform Dactylus formosus .. | 1 | 6 |
| Head of Cysticercus .. | 2 | 6 |

Sent free, by post, on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps.

SMITH, BECK & BECK, 6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS) respectfully begs to inform the Public, that he succeeds the late A. R. in the manufacture of the Astronomical Telescope, and has REMOVED the whole of the Machinery, &c. (bequeathed to him), to No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.C., where HE CONTINUES to produce Instruments of the same high character as those supplied during A. R.'s life-time, all of which, for years past, have been exclusively made by him, and in which department alone Theory and Practice have been successfully united.

TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES, NAVAL AND MILITARY, &c., of the most perfect construction. Catalogues may be had on application at No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.C.

MICROSCOPES, IMPROVED OBJECT-GLASSES.

J. H. DALLMEYER, possessing the late A. R.'s entire practical experience, also inheriting one-half of the Implements, &c. used for their production, has succeeded still further to improve them, the result of protracted analytic dioptric calculations.

The first Objective thus constructed—A NEW 1-INCH, ANGULAR APERTURE 1/20"—was exhibited at the Science of the Microscopical Society in March last, and on subsequent occasions, possessing many important advantages. For particulars see Catalogues. All the other Powers constructed upon the same principles. The Aperture of each having been carried to a maximum for general utility and effect, bearing the highest-power Eye-pieces with advantage.

The same applies to the New 1 1/2 (Aperture 1/25") and 2 (Aperture 1/35"), lately completed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

J. H. DALLMEYER'S

NEW TRIPLE ACHROMATIC LENS

is the only existing VIEW LENS free from Distortion, at the same time including a very large angle, with a flat field and the most perfect definition. It is quicker acting than the "Orthographic," and superior for copying and enlarging.

* See J. H. D.'s Paper read at the Meeting of the London Photographic Society, June 5th, 1880.

PORTRAIT LENSES of greater intensity.

A NEW STEREOSCOPIC LENS for Instantaneous Views, &c. (free from Distortion).

Catalogues may be had on application at No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.C.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS,

Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.

Water-tight Glass and Gutta Serena Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all needful Apparatus, of best Quality only.—LENSES by Ross, Leclercq, and Vallentin.

COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varieties, Cases, Passepartouts, Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.

BOLTON & BARNITT,

Operative and Photographic Chemists,

145, HOLBORN BARS, London.

MICROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHIC NOVELTIES.

Just published, GABRIELI and the KING of SARDINIA, 2s. 6d. each; or post-free for 3s stamps.

J. AMADIO, 7, THROGMORTON-STREET, London, E.C.

Just published, 2d edition, an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRPTIVE CATALOGUE, containing the Names of 1,200 Microscopic Objects, post-free for 3s stamps.

T. ROSS, OPTICIAN,

Son and Successor of the late ANDREW ROSS, respectfully informs the Public that MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c., of the most perfect description, may be obtained, as heretofore, at the Old Establishment, 2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Catalogues may be had on application.

T O M I C R O S C O P I S T S .

ROSS'S

NEW FOUR-TENTHS MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE

Gives fine definition both at the centre and margin of the field; has a great distance between the Object and Objective, and works through the thickest covering glass and deep into water. It resolves Objects hitherto considered tests for the higher powers. The aberrations are so perfectly corrected that extra-deep Eye-Pieces may be used with it. Price £1 6s.; extra-deep Eye-pieces for ditto, 11s. each.

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ROSS'S NEW QUARTER-INCH MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE,

Angle of Aperture 140 degrees, has the same properties as the above (4-10ths), price £1 6s.

KELLNER'S ORTHOSCOPIC EYE-PIECES, giving a large field of view.

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ROSS'S NEW HALF-INCH MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE,

Angle of Aperture 90 degrees, has the same properties as the above (4-10ths), price £1 6s.

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ROSS'S IMPROVED MILITARY, NAVAL, DEERTALKING, and other

TELESCOPES,

have double the intensity of those constructed on the usual plan. May be seen at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

Having established a large Factory with Steam-

power, are now able to reduce the price of their Micro-

scopes, which gained

THE COUNCIL MEDAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1881,

and

THE FIRST-CLASS MEDAL OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1875.

EDUCATIONAL MICROSCOPE,

Price 10l.

Additional Apparatus, 5l.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

Price, Walnut wood £3 10 0

Mahogany 3 3 0

For full description, see ATHENÆUM, August 29, 1883, p. 269

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIC COLOUR TOP.

MICROSCOPICAL JOURNAL, No. XXVI.

Recreative Science, Part 3.

Price, in Plain Box £1 1 0

Best Box 1 5 0

Extra set of Rotating Discs 0 5 0

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

See MICROSCOPICAL JOURNAL, No. XXIII, p. 59.

Price, in Leather Case £0 7 6

Catalogues, &c. may be had on application.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Stereoscopic Photographs of the Moon.

WARREN DE LA RUE, Esq. F.R.S., having placed in our hands the Lunar Negative Photographs, formerly copied by Mr. R. HOWLAND, now deceased, we are enabled to supply Stereoscopic Pictures on Glass at Half-a-Guinea each, which may be obtained either at our Establishment, or of any respectable Optician or Photographic Publisher.

SMITH, BECK & BECK, 6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

1, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

DAYS OF GRACE.—In Cases of Annual Insurance, the Liability of the Company continues in force during the Fifteen Days allowed for the renewal of the Policy, and the Company is bound to accept payment of the Premium, although the Insured Property should meanwhile have been destroyed. In Foreign Insurances the Company is equally bound to accept the Premium, if instructions to renew have been despatched from the place where the Property is situated within Fifteen Days from the date where the Policy falls due. See Case referred to in Times' City Article, Oct. 13, 1889.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 30, King-street, Chancery, E.C.—A.D. 1864.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written personal application. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL from 3, Old Broad-street, to 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Insure against all ACCIDENTS, whether RAILWAY or otherwise. An Annual Payment of £1 secures £1,000 at death from Accident or 5s. weekly from Injury.

One Person in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office.

This COMPANY, without union with any other, has paid £1,000,000 in Compensation.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., Aug. 29, 1889.

SPECIAL ASSURANCES.—PAYMENT OF POLICY DURING LIFE upon occurrence of either of the following events:—

PARALYSIS, INSANITY, BLINDNESS, ACCIDENT TOTALLY DISABLING.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY give the above benefits in addition to all others included in ordinary Policies, at a very trifling increase of premium.

Annual payment at 30 3 16 0 for £100.

— 35 3 5 1

— 40 3 16 5

— 45 4 10 7

Thus, for example: A person 30 years of age next birthday, paying £3 16s. per annum, can secure the sum of £100 at his decease, or in the event of his being totally disabled by an accident or through being afflicted with Blindness, Paralysis, or Insanity, then, on the occurrence of such accident or calamity, the £100 shall become payable on medical testimony of the fact being given.

Chief Office, 345, Strand, London.

JOHN SHERIDAN, Manager.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FINAL NOTICE.

Bonus Year.—Sixth Division of Profits.

All Policies effected before the 15th November next will participate in the Division of Profits to be made as at that date, and secure a year's additional bonus over later entrants at subsequent divisions.

THE STANDARD WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

The first Division of Profits took place in 1833; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The Profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have accumulated since 1825.

ACCUMULATED FUND £1,684,898 9 10

ANNUAL REVENUE 29,331 13 5

The new Assurances effected during the last ten years also amount to upwards of Five Millions sterling.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the London Office daily, at Half-past One.

LONDON 82, KING WILLIAM-STREET.

EDINBURGH 3, GEORGE-STREET (Head-Office).

DUBLIN 68, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq. AID.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.

Edward Bates, Esq.

Professor Hall, M.L.

Rupert Ingley, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jefferson, 3, Finsbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq. 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Admiral—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of £80,000, invested on mortgage, and in Government Stocks—and an income of £5,000 a year.

Premiums to Assure £100. Whole Term.

Age. One Year. Seven Years. With Profits. Without Profits.

30 £10 18 8 £10 19 5 £1 15 10 2 0 7

40 15 0 15 1 6 3 0 7 3 14 10

50 14 1 14 10 4 6 8 4 0 11

60 3 4 3 17 0 6 19 9 6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits. The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 88 per cent. on the premiums or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for full as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved. Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamp.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corps on Home Service.

The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

GREAT ASSURANCE WILLIAM THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

THOMAS R.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch

1 and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and
**Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61,
 Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.**

PAPIER-MACHÉ and IRON TEA TRAYS
—An assortment of TEA TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety or novelty, is on show at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.

low.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-
tern Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes
Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges
and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The
Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the
hairs never come loose. M., B. & Co.'s New and Delicious Per-
fumes—The Fairy Bouquet, The Oxford and Cambridge Bouquet
in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 1s. each.—The most celebrated Alkaline
Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 139a and 131
OXFORD-STREET.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors

In Ordinary to Her Majesty, invite attention to their Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and other Table Delicacies, their Manufactures being prepared by the most approved and wholesome means and purity. C. & B. have for many years enjoyed the high honour of supplying Her Majesty's Table with various choice and elegant articles, which are highly recommended as—Pickles and Tart Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Sobo Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Blister Fausse, Strawberry Jam, and all sorts of Pickles, and also a variety of other useful table use. Mr. Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard, Aunt Stairs' Sir Robert Peel Sauce, and Payne's Royal Asynthe Sauce, and all the above at Wholesale and Retail prices.

CROSSER & BLACKWELL, 21, Sobo-square, London.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
 SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
 AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE-CAP for Varicose Veins and Weakness, of a very superior quality, yielding an unvarying support. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the article sent by post from the Manufacturers,
ROBE & PLANTÉ 4 Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the
safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES
OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numerous eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. J. J. Jones's Oil is far more efficacious than a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise unquestionably the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety and economy united recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. No other OIL CAN POSSIBLY PRODUCE THE SAME BENEFICIAL RESULTS.

OPINION OF
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D. T.C.D.
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, in Ireland; President
of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland; Visiting
Physician to St. Stephen's Hospital; Consulting Physician
to the City of Dublin, St. Vincent, and Rotunda Hospitals
&c.
"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod
Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create
disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value.
"Merlion-square, Dublin,
Sept. 6, 1892."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9 Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of it will enable you to walk in a few days after the operation, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips.

being sent to the manufacturer,
MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS
and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous,
light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordi-
nary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, Piccadilly, London.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wire, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, that they are scarcely distinguishable by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to last for ever. For particulars, apply to Mr. Howard, or to any of our sound and useful in medicine!—At home from Ten till Five.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Price 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion proclaims this as one of the most important Discoveries

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

ASTHMA.—DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC
WAFERS give instant Relief and a rapid Cure of Asthma
Consumption, Cough, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs.
TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for
clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste.
—Price 1s. 1ld., 2s. 6d. and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, for Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints.—Prepared only by **JAMES COCKLE**, 18, New Ormond-street, and to be had of all Medicine Venders, in boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTHACHE.
HOWARD'S ENAMEL for STOPPING
 DECAYED TEETH, however large the cavity. It is used
 in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into
 white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, RENDER-
 ING EXTRACTION UNNECESSARY, and arresting decay.
 Sold by all Medicine Venders. Price 1s.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA
has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidities, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning rancid during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Effervescent Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious—Excellent for Biliousness, Constipation, Gravel, and Rheumatism. Sole and General Agents for the Improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts, 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

THE COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CANNABIS
INDICA, as discovered by a well-known Physician of great eminence while in the East Indies, is a certain CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he wishes to send to those who wish the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address O. K.

ALADY, having been afflicted with Nervousness and General Debility to a distressing extent, has been perfectly RESTORED TO SOUND HEALTH. She would be glad to communicate the Means of Restoration to any sufferer, or receipt of a stamped directed envelope, addressed to Mrs. A. H. Woodbine Cottage, Bexley Heath, Kent.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT
—Colds, Fever, Influenza.—The uncertain weather is now producing these complaints, which demand immediate attention. No other curative agents are so reliable as Holloway's remedies. The Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day on the back and chest at the same time the Pills are taken internally. These diseases weigh heavily on the lives of thousands who would have been speedily restored to health by these grand preservatives, which must in every case, do good, and never harm. They purify the blood and arrest fever. The palpitations of the heart, shortness of breath, and the oppression are at once removed. The food is speedily exhausted from the system, testified to the virtues of Holloway's preparations.

J. W. ALLEN (late J. W. & T. Allen), Manufacturer of Officers' Barrack Furniture and Military Outfitter (see separate Catalogue), 18 and 22, Strand, London, W.C.

BUY IN THE CHEAPEST MARKET was the constant advice of our late lamented Statesman, Sir R. Peel. **THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY** are still supplying Teas, as usual, at 2s. 4d. per lb.

Warehouse, 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of **PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, 10, King William-street, City.** Good strong 00. Tea, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 1s. and 2s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 1s. and 2s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d. and 1s. 6d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

FURNITURE.—WHERE TO BUY
WHAT TO BUY.—P. & S. BEYFUS are selling the 2nd Dining-room Suits, the 354, Drawing-room Suits, the 364, Bed-room Suits, Bachelors' Bed-rooms for 74, and Servants' Bed-rooms for 4. Illustrated Catalogues, gratis and free by post. Goods carriage paid, to any part of the kingdom.
P. & S. BEYFUS, 91, 93 and 95, City-road.

ELKINGTON & CO., PATENTEES of the
ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER
SMITHS, BRUNZISTS, &c; beg to intimate that they have
 added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in
 the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them
 at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion
 of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the
 only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also
 awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., Under a Crown; and
articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford
no guarantee of quality.
25, REGENT-STREET, S.W., and 45, MOORGATE-STREET,
LONDON; 59, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their
MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gil-
ling as usual.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recom-
mended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be
had in the best condition of Messrs. Harrington Parker & Co.
who have **REDUCED** the **PRICE** of this highly-esteemed
beverage to
4s. 6d. per dozen **IMPERIAL PINTS.**
3s. 9d. do. **IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS.**
Address HARRINGTON PARKER & Co. 52, FALM MALL.
LONDON, W.

HOUSES REPAIRED, Altered, Painted, and
 Papered: all kinds of Builders' Work carried out in an
 efficient manner, and with all possible despatch, at prices to be
 agreed upon beforehand. Estimates free.
JOHN STYKES, BUILDER, 47, ESSEX-STREET, Strand, W.C.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS

CHUBB'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-Lists, gratis and post free.
Chubb & Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF.
HEAL & SON have patented a Method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome.

The "SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF" is made of three separate parts, and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair, it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable. The Prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------|
| | | | <i>L. S. d.</i> |
| 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. 4 in. long..... | | | 2 5 0 |
| 3 ft. 6 in. | 98 | 10 | 2 10 0 |
| 4 ft. | 93 | 10 | 2 15 0 |
| 4 ft. 6 in. | 91 | 10 | 3 0 0 |
| 5 ft. | 90 | 10 | 3 5 0 |
| 5 ft. 6 in. | 90 | 10 | 3 10 0 |

The "SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding and Bed-room Furniture sent free, by post, on application.
HEAL & SON, 136, Tottenham-court-road, W.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Nearly Ready, the FIRST VOLUME, Octavo, of

A SYSTEM OF SURGERY,

THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL,

WRITTEN BY VARIOUS AUTHORS, AND EDITED BY

T. HOLMES, M.A. CANTAB.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

It is generally admitted that a comprehensive work, which should embrace the whole science and practice of Surgery, as it is understood in the present day in England, and which should in all its parts be the product of individual research and experience, and not a mere compilation from the labours of other men, has long been wanting in the English schools. With a view of supplying this deficiency, it has been proposed by the projectors of the present undertaking to form into a complete and systematic treatise a collection of essays on the principal topics of Surgery, written for the most part by gentlemen connected with the Hospitals of the Metropolis, who are specially qualified from predilection and previous research to treat of the subjects which they have undertaken, and many of whom are favourably known by former works on these subjects. The principal causes which have interfered with the success of such undertakings hitherto, have been the difficulty of obtaining qualified contributors, and the length of time over which the publication has been allowed to extend. It is hoped that the subjoined list will show that the former difficulty has been surmounted; the latter will be avoided by producing the book in volumes instead of numbers, as has hitherto been customary, at as short intervals as possible, and by not commencing the publication until all the matter for the complete work is almost ready for the press. When finished, if it succeeds in its object, it will present a complete and impartial view of British Surgery, free from the bias of any school, or the prejudices of any individual; while the special attention of the authors having been drawn to their several subjects, any advance which the rapid improvement of surgical knowledge may introduce into them, will be registered and kept in readiness for future editions.

Illustrations will not form a prominent feature in the work, but they will be provided where they are absolutely necessary for the full understanding of any subject.

Where subjects are treated of which are common to Surgery and Medicine, the assistance of physicians who have paid peculiar attention to those subjects has been gladly accepted.

The following is a List of the Contributors.

Dr. BARCLAY, Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital.
JOHN BIRKETT, Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.
GEORGE BUSK, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Seamen's Hospital-ship, 'Dreadnought.'
GEORGE W. CALLENDER, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
HOLMES COOTE, Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
CAMPBELL DE MORGAN, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.
JAMES DIXON, Surgeon to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields.
WILLIAM H. FLOWER, Assistant-Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.
HENRY GRAY, F.R.S., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital.
CHARLES HAWKINS, Inspector of Anatomy, Consulting Surgeon to Queen Charlotte's Hospital.
PRESCOTT G. HEWETT, Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.
JAMES HINTON.
TIMOTHY HOLMES, Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children.
CARSTEN HOLTHOUSE, Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.
THOMAS KING HORNINGDE, late Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. George's and St. Mary's Hospitals.
JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, Assistant-Surgeon to the London Hospital.
T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S., Lecturer on Natural History at the School of Mines.
Dr. JENNER, Physician to University College Hospital.
ATHOL JOHNSON, Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children.

SYDNEY JONES, Assistant-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.
HENRY LEE, Surgeon to the Lock and King's College Hospitals.
JOSEPH LISTER, F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow.
Dr. LITTLE, Physician to the London Hospital.
THOMAS LONGMORE, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
SIR JAMES RANALD MARTIN, F.R.S., Examining Surgeon to the India Board.
CHARLES HEWITT MOORE, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.
JAMES PAGET, F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
ALFRED POLAND, Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.
GEORGE DAVID POLLOCK, Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.
SAMUEL JAMES A. SLATER, Surgeon-Dentist to Guy's Hospital.
WILLIAM SCOVELL SAVORY, F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons.
ALEXANDER SHAW, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.
Dr. SIDSON, F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.
JOHN SIMON, F.R.S., Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, Medical Officer to the Privy Council.
HENRY SMITH, Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary.
THOMAS SMITH, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
THOMAS TATUM, Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.
HENRY THOMPSON, Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital.
ALEXANDER URE, Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical.

By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital. Illustrated by 263 large Woodcuts, from Original Drawings, by H. V. CARTER, M.D., late Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. George's Hospital. The Illustrations are chiefly from Dissections made jointly by the Author and Dr. Carter. Royal 8vo. 788 pp. 22s.

Manual of Human Microscopic Anatomy.

By ALBERT KÖLLIKER. With 240 Illustrations. 8vo. 24s.

Lectures on the Principles and Practice of PHYSIC.

By THOMAS WATSON, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. Fourth Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.

The Surgical Diseases of Children.

By J. COOPER FORSTER, Assistant-Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Anatomy at, Guy's Hospital; and Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for Children. 8vo. with 10 Coloured Lithographs and 43 Woodcuts, 12s.

The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of MAN.

By R. B. TODD, M.D. F.R.S., and W. BOWMAN, F.R.S. 2 vols. with numerous original Illustrations, 2l.

Elements of Chemistry.

By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D. F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London. Complete in Three Parts, with numerous Illustrations, 2l. 6s. 6d.—The Second Edition, revised and enlarged, 10s. 6d., of the First Part.

Diphtheria: its History and Treatment.

By E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. 8vo.

On the Diseases of the Kidney: their Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment.

By GEORGE JOHNSON, M.D., Physician to King's College Hospital. 8vo. with Illustrations, 14s.

On Medical Testimony and Evidence in CASES of LUNACY; with an ESSAY on the CONDITIONS of MENTAL SOUNDNESS.

By THOMAS MATY, M.D. F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians. 3s. 6d.

The Structure and Use of the Spleen.

By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital. With 64 Illustrations, 12s.

German Mineral Waters and their EMPLOYMENT in CERTAIN CHRONIC DISEASES.

By SIGISMUND SUTRO, M.D., Senior Physician of the German Hospital. 7s. 6d.

LONDON: JOHN W. PARKER AND SON, WEST STRAND, W.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfoot, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, October 20, 1860.